#### VOL X.

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#### LITTLE MARY,

AND THE WAY SHE WOKE UP IN THE MORNING. "O! I'm so happy !" the little girl said,
As she sprung, like a lark, from her low trundle bed;
As she sprung, like a lark, from her low trundle bed;
"The morning, bright morning! good morning, papa!
O! give me a kiss for good morning, mamma!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his aweet "Good merning to Mary!"
The sunshine is peeping straight into my eyes;
Good morning to you Mr. Sun, for you rise a
Early, to wake up my birdy and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl;"
And the mother stroked softly a clustering curl;
"Happy as can be—but think of the One
Who wakened, this morning, both you and the sun."
The little one turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Mamma, may I say, 'Good morning to God?"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may—
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray."

Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes
Looking up earnestly into the skies;
And two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother;
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said,
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed,
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light;
O! keep me from naughtiness ail the long day,
Blest Jesus! who taught little children to pray." An angel looked down in the sunshine, and smiled, But she saw not the angel—that beautiful child.

> From Auther's Home Gazette. WHERE IS HEAVEN.

During one of those still evenings in the very heart of Summer, when the twilight, deepening apace, seems to withdraw the earth from us, and to bring the heaven near, a mother and her little girl both looked up to the sky. The lady was lost in thought; but her child counted the stars to a low, merry tone, singing Two, six, ten, twenty, a hundred,—a hundred bright stars!—Oh, how many; many, many! and how bright!" until, turning to her mother, and grasping her dress to secure attention, she exclaimed, with sudden energy, "Tell me mother, is 'Heaven in the stars?"

"Gentle, Alice," said her mother, "In the stars? No certainly not." "Where is it then ?-in the sky, be-

tween the stars? Do tell me where it is. Once you said you would tell me when I was old enough to understand, and I think I can understand now."

"Come, here then;" her mother replied, holding out her arms to the little girl, "sit quietly on my lap, and I will tell you some thing about it: but you must be very attentive, because it is not easy for a little child to comprehend such great truths. You asked, just now, whether Heaven was in stars. What did your father tell you, yesterday, about the stars?"

"He told me that some of them, but only just a very few, were worlds something like our world, and that they went round and round the sun, and had day, night, and summer and winter. The rest he said were great big suns, ever so far off, oh, so far off! nobody knew how far some of them were; and he had no doubt there were worlds going round those suns too, and people in the worlds who were put there to learn what is good and true; and he supposed they were tempted to do wrong, and were sometimes unhappy, as

"Then, do you suppose Heaven is

"Oh no! of course not. I did not think of that.'

"No my darling child, Heaven is not in any place which we can see with our bodily eyes. We cannot point with hands of flesh to the road that leads to that country, nor walk along with these feet. If you went up into the depths of the sky, and searched it through, from north to south, and from east to west, you would not find Heaven there, nor meet one angel on your way."

"Then, mother, are you sure there is a Heaven' if it is not any where?' "Sure? Yes, as sure as that I love

you, and that you love me. Do you love

"Why, mother, you know I do!" "Are you sure! Can you see your love!"

" No." "Can you lay hold of it with your

"What shape is it, round or square?"

"I don't know," said Alice laughing,

"It is not any shape."
"Where is it 2—can you tell me that?" "No, I am sure I cannot. Its all in-

side of me; all inside of my soul." Then you see there can be a real

thing which you cannot look at with your bodily eye, nor touch with these little hands, and which does not occupy an earthly space, but which is still a real true, living thing. Just such a real, true thing is Heaven; only it is a different kind of a thing, different kind of world from this earth, and, like your love, does not fill natural space. You say your love is inside your soul; there, then, and not on the earth, or among the stars, which lie all outside of it, you must look for the path that leads to Heaven. If you pray to God, and try to do what is pleasing in His sight, He will show it to you, and

lead you safely along it." Will He really show it to me? and will it be beautiful, all covered with flow-

your heart, and they will guide you to

Heaven, where pure and happy angels "Could I see the angels with my eyes ?"

"Not with those eyes."

"But I have not got any other eyes." "Yes, you have. Your spirit has eyes." "I don't think it has, mother, for, when I shut these two up so," said Alice, pressing her lids so tightly together that scarce-

ly more than the tips of her long lashes

were visible, "I cannot see one bit; it is "That is because your spiritual eyes are closed.'

"But, why can I not open them?" "God has not given us the power to open them while we are in this world; and if they were open, we could no more see earthly things with them, than we can

"What should I see with them ?" "Any spiritual thing that was near to you. Very painful and ugly things, if you were naughty; beautiful things and angels, if you were good. Do you remember, how often' in the Bible, we are told of good men who had their eyes opened,

heavenly things with our bodily eyes."

and saw and talked with angels?" "Yes," replied the little girl, and added in a low and reverent voice, "They saw the Lord, too, after he had risen; and he blessed them. He said 'Peace be

"Yes, love. All those holy things men saw with their spiritual eyes, when it pleased God to open them."

"Why will He not open ours now, and

let us see angels!" "God loves us, my child, with an infinite love, and if it were good for us He would; but He does not, and therefore we may know that it would do us harm .-Do you think, if you saw angels and othor spiritual things about you all the time. you could attend properly to your lessons,

"No," said Alice, "I do not think I could, for even the little birds flying past

and the other duties you have to perform

make me look up from my book." After a long pause, during which her mother kept silence, that the little one might have time to garner in her golden harvest of new thoughts, she looked up again, and said with great earnestness, "Mother, I should like to die."

Kissing tenderly the little upraised face, her mother replied, "I hope, dear one, that you will like do die, when it is God's will to take you; but, remember, merely dying does not take us to Heaven. You must be glad and grateful to live; you must make the very best use you possibly can of the time God gives you, for it is only so that we can become good and happy in this world or any world. And now, my darling, it is late, and you must go to bed. Give me one more kiss; and do not forget to say your prayers before you go to good girl, I will tell sleep. II vou ai you more about Heaven some other day. Good night.'

Little Alice went to bed full of thought but no sooner had her little head touched the pillow, than she was in a sound sleep.

## DR. FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry. He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at Early to bed and early to rise, makes a

man healthy, wealthy and wise. There are no gains without pains.

At the working man's house hunger looks in but never enters. Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and

you shall have corn to sell or keep. One to-day is worth two to-morrows. Handle your tools without mittens-a

cat in glove catches no mice. The eye of a master will do more worth than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse

A little neglect can do a great mischief-for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for the want of a shoe the horse was lost, for the want of a horse the rider was

A fat kitchen makes a lean will. If you would get rich, think of saving as well as getting.

What maintains one vice would bring ap two children. Beware of little expenses—a small leak

will sink a great ship. If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some-for he that

goes borrowing goes sorrowing. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, and dined with poverty, and supped with infamy. Lying rides on debt's back. It is hard for an empty bag to stand up-

Creditors have better memories than debtors. Rather go to bed supperless than rise

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his

It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend, what he intended to do with his girls, he re-"You know I told you we cannot see those things with our bodily eyes; but if you try to be a good girl, God will put true thoughts, and gentle, loving feelings into

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1851. THE WOMEN AGAINST THE POLI-

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] A large number of ladies met at Foster's Hall, last month, pursuant to call. Mrs. Martin Slough was chosen President; Mrs. George Parcells, Vice President; Mrs. William C. Pinkam, Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be that of taking measures against the action of the rumsellers and politicians, who were pledged alike to each other to further the interests of the liquor dealers, and retard the progress of

TICIANS AND RUMSELLERS.

the temperance movement.

Mrs. Pinkham offered the following declaration, which was unanimously adopted:-A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to break the political tie which binds a people to their rulers, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impels them to a separation. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same objects, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and provide for their future se-

All experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are suf-ferable, than to right themselves by abolish-ing the forms to which they are accustomed. Such has been the patient suffering of the women of this nation, and such is the necessity which constrains them to throw off the chains of King Alcohol; the history of which is that of repeated injuries and usurpations all having invariably the same object, the overthrow of this nation. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained. He has obstructed the administration of jus-

tice, by bribing those entrusted with judicia-He has made judges dependent on his will

lone for the tenure of their offices. He has created a multitude of new officers, to harass our people and eat out their sub-

He has imposed heavy taxes upon us for the support of his subjects. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our pasts burnt our towns and caused the death of thousands and tens of thousands annually

He is at this moment transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, on tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy not paralelled in the most barba-rous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive by his minions, to become the ex-ecutioners of their friends and brethren, and to fall themselves by their own hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection

among us, by compelling our friends to vio-late all law and order, and then incarcerating them within jails, penitentiaries and asylums, and confiscating their property to enrich his

In every stage of these oppressions, individuals have petioned for redress in the most numble terms, which have been answered by repeated injuries. A prince whose character is thus marked

by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to those of our brethren who have yielded alle-

giance to this despotic tyrant.
We have warned them from time to time against the unwarrantable acts of their legisation, in giving up ourselves and helpless hildren to the rapacities of their brutal king. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, and have before the nations of the and in the sight of heaven, openly bowed the knee and taken the oath of allegiance to this monster king, and are pledged, whether they live or die, they will do all in their power to aid the destroyer in the des-

ing of the nation We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind -

enemies in war-in peace friends. We, therefore, the ladies of Cincinnati, have assembled appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of the sovereign tate of Ohio, solemnly publish or declare that we are, and, of right, ought to be absolved from all allegiance to Prince Alcohol and s agents; and that, as free and independent daughters of America, we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, or contract alliances. We therefore, throw ourselves upon the protection of our gallant countrymen, who have already raised the flag in our defence. And, for a support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Provdence, we mutually pledge to each other our ives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

On motion, a committee of ladies was ap-ointed to draft resolutions. The committee onsisted of Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Hickman, and Mrs. Emmet. During their absence, remarks. were made by several of the ladies on the ourse politicians interested in the matter have pursued.

[The resolutions were published in the Enuirer, last month.]

DISCOVERY OF A CURIOUS CAVE IN WALES. Recently some miners at Llando in Wales, proke in the course of their labors, into what ppeared to be an extensive cavern, the roof of which, being one mass of stalactite, re-flected back their lights with dazzling splendor. On examination, the cavern turned out to be an old work shop probably Roman; the enches, stone hammers, &c., used by that noient people, having been found entire, to-ether with many bones of mutton, which had been consumed by these primitive miners. The bones are, to all appearance, as fresh, though impregnated with copper, as they were when denuded of their fleshy covering, after remaining, as they must have done, nearly 2,000 years in the bowels of the earth. The cavern is about forty yards long, and must be a subject of great interest to those fond of investigating the remains of bygone

A still tongue is not always the sign of a

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME.

AN ANECDOTE FOR PERSONS SEEKING THEIR FORTUNE.

This caption is applicable to all but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character that we think it will be productive of good.

Two young clerks in a large American and French house in Pearl street, were particularly intimate, so much so, that al-though they boarded in different houses, yet were constantly together during the ours of recreation from business.

One of them was presented with a little French poodle, and he at once set about instructing it to perform all those little tricks for which the breed are famed.

For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make "Grotto" bring his handkerchief, catch pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling and amusing tricks. At length he got tired of being a looker on at so much waste of time, and resolved that whilst his friend was being the tutor of 'Grotto," he himself would be a pupil to a French teacher, and endeavor to master the French language by the time Grotto's' education was completed.

Without saying a word to his friend he commenced his studies, and being diligent fast acquired a knowledge of the language he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he carefully avoided uttering a word. At length "Grotto" was finished, and had very truly acquired a knowledge of an infinite number of amusing games, aud his owner prided himself no little on his acquirements.

The owner of "Grotto" was a little the senior in the store of the other, and of course ranked him in promotions.-One morning he came out of the private room of the principal member of the firm and looking very much down cast, he approached his friend.

"Tom," said he, "the firm want to send one of the clerks this summer to France to buy goods, and they have offered the chance to me provided I could speak French, but as "oui" is about the extent of my French, its no go for this child.— Heavens! what a fool I was in not study-

ing it when I was a boy."
"Well," said Tom, "whose chance is "Why yours, of course, ha! ha! ha!

they will put the question all round out of politeness, as none of us can parley vous, ha! ha! ha! why somebody will be engaged, and all of us headed off. In the course of the morning Tom was

called before the firm, and in glowing words were the advantages set forth, if he could only have spoken the language of the country they wished him to go. Tom listened with delight, and inwardly chuckled at the surprise he would give them. "Of course," said one of the firm, "you

should have the situation if you could only speak French, but as you cannot, we shall have to employ some one else.— Very sorry, great pity, &c. "Well," said Tom, "It can't be helped,

and there is no time I suppose to study now, so I must just do the best I can .-Mr. Toutette, shall you and I have a little chat, and perhaps I may pass muster." Mr. Toutette and Tom entered into an animated conversation very much to the

surprise of all present, which, after being kept up in double quick time for some fitteen minutes, Mr. Toutette very candidly told his partners that Tom was fully competent for the place. Tom was a great favorite, and the firm

were heartily glad that he was capable of holding the situation, and he was instructed to prepare himself for departure in the next steamer, with the privilege of peeping into the World's Fair.

Tom returned to his friend who met him with a right good "Ha! ha! ha! "Well, Tom, no use, I told you so."

"Ah!" replied Tom, "you are out this time. My French has been approved of, and I am done here-I sail in the next

"You don't say so: but Tom, when the deuce did you learn French." "When you were teaching 'Grotto.'"

A new light flashed across the vision of Grotto's master. "What!" said he, "Whilst I was fooling over that dog, you were studying?"

"Just so and you know with what success our time has been rewarded." By the judicial disposal of time, one

young man is on the high road to mercantile fame and fortune, whilst by throwing away time, another, equal in abilities is doomed to drudgery and clerkship perhaps all his days.

THE FRATURES OF THE PRESIDENTS. - The Boston Mail of Friday, thinks Mr. Fillmore the best looking man among all the Presidents.-He thus gives his opinion about the good looks of the whole lot: "Washington was grave, severe, austere;

"Washington was grave, severe, austere; he was a man to win respect, but he was by no means handsome in person. The first Adams was obese. Jefferson was marked too prominently by the leading features of his face.—Madison looked dull and stupid. Monroe had a phiz full of good humor, but his nose was too near the color of the wine interdicted in the near the color of the water interfactor in the scriptures because it was red. The second Adams was a hard subject to describe, any way. Jackson resembled two hickory staves, set up edgewise; he was the hardest featured man in edgewise; he was the hardest featured man in the whole crowd. Van Buren was (or is) com-plaisant and smirking, but foxy and subtile; he had not that openness of countenance without which no man can be good looking. Harrison had his skin shaken up into all sorts of wrinkles by the agues of the Miami. John Tyler was a by the agues of the Miaim. John Tyler was a nobody, and nothing showed it more plainly than his face. Polk was 'some pumpkins,' and rather a fair man to look at, if you would stop thinking while you looked. Taylor had a pleasant, agreeable, kind, and benignant countenance, yet he was homely as original sin. But Fillmore is really and truly a good looking man in every sense of the word."

REMARKS OF HON. S. P. CHASE AT THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The following abstract, the best we have seen, is from the Connecticut Republican. Although the wisdom of his connection with the democratic party in Ohio, this year, is questioned, the purity and elevation of his motives will never be. The country has no higher example of a true statesman.

I have never before made my own actions the theme of my remarks:

I have al vays exercised my best judgment upon all questions, and acted out my convictions regardless of consequences. Many years ago, when there were no anti-slavery men, I, a young man, just entering upon my profession in Ciucinnatti, was the first in this to take ground publicly in defense of the hunted fugitive and maintain that Congress had no power to legislate for the extradition of slaves and thus invade the sovereignty of the States. And the consciousness of having done my duty, was the best fee I ever received! In passing from the court rooms I heard the remark,—" there is a promising young man who has ruined himself."

I recollect that when J. G. BINNEX was hunted down in Cincinnati, I stood alone in the door-way, against the mob-no one aided me; I cared for no assistance, and I never repented of the act.

It is well known, that, in my course with respect to our coming state election, I differ from some friends whom I respect. But I am acting in accordance with the convictions of my own mind. The question with me was,-" Is the Democratic party of Ohio now right on the record?" Yes, it is so. It leaves the "Compromise" to its supporters, and declares that it recognizes as its duty, to use all constitutional powers to prevent the increase of slavery, to mitigate its cvils, and, to eradicate it. Do l ask more than that? I too propose the same thing, and I too propose to effect it by constitutional

But I utterly repudiate the Baltimore platform, which opposes the platform of the Ohio Democrats. The Baltimore platform forbids all efforts by friends of freedom to induce Congress to interfere with slavery at all. It says we have no right to meddle with the slaveholder's institution, under any circumstances. But the slaveholders themselves have made it a dead letter, by always putting forward their institution to interfere with us .-Jefferson Davis and others drove Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the territories; and Northern men have been driven to adopt the Fugitive Slave Bill, in the face of their loud professions. Thus Congresss has been driven to "interfere with slavery." If we act against slavery, the Baltimore platform will proscribe us, I care not. I shall remain there. Should all the Barnburners in the country go over to the Baltimore platform, I will not go with them. I aim to restrain and eradicate slavery. My life is committed to this work. I seek to pursue the best policy and use the best means for its accomplishment. I may misjudge; but I shall steadily follow this aim. I cannot relax in this war with slavery. I shall not rest until the evil is removed. When my efforts, in my present position, prove utterly useless, I will retire to private life, and to the more pleasant and profitable pursuit of my

profession. Land reform has been spoken of here to-day. It is a glorious idea. May it spread and triumph. Every man, too, has a right, not only to life and liberty, but also a right to be entirely free to pursue happiness, to cultivate the intellect, and to elevate his whole nature to become more like the angels. A Democracy is a government that protects and enforces the great ideas of right and justice. I tell every consistent lover of freedom and justice to call himself a Democrat. As Cassius M. Clay said,—"Let those who are not Democrats seek a distinctive name of their own." Apologists for slavery and injustice, cannot assume the name without hypocrisy. If the name describes you, take it; and, remember, if our hearts are true, if we are earnest and sincere, scorning alliance with those who reject and scorn our principles, we shall be strong and the people will flock to our standard.

I believe, that, some day not far off, slavery will be extinct. When it becomes obvious that emancipation must take place, you will see two opposite parties, each pressing its own method of emancipation. One of these parties will be directed by

the interests of monopoly and the money power. Of course it will be anti-democratic. It will support the slaveholders in asking Congress to appropriate money to pay for emancipation. Daniel Webster has already advocated that the proceeds of Western Territories-the \$19,-000,000 that Ohio has paid to the General Government, should be given to Virginia slaveholders to pay them for emancipation. Congress can just as well create a debt of \$500,000,000, and emancipate all slaves. Were this done, you would have a slavery of capatalists holding slave bonds, and the war would be between capitalists and non-capitalists.

The method of the other party will be to affirm State Rights and restrain Congress from the exercise of such unconstitutional power. It will say, Congress has no right to interfere with emancipation in the States-no right, for any purpose whatever, to go beyond the jurisdiction to which the Constitution confines it. It will have nothing to do with the compact that in this case may grow up between the old slave-power and the money power.

This party will gather to itself all the tru-

ly Democratic elements of the country. Conversing with a South Carolinan, he said, that if the General Government would only favor freedom so much, that slaveholders could discuss the question and speak freely, sure of protection against outrages, slavery could not long exist in that State. Restrict slavery to the slave States! prevent its ingress to the territories! repeal the Fugitive Slave Law! put the General Government on the side of freedom! and emancipation will spring up in the Southern States im-

It was said by a very wise man of the last century, that slavery could not live in this country one hundred years longer. Seventy-five have already passed away, and let us now resolve that, God giving us strength, in twenty-five years there shall not be a slave in the Union.

In conclusion, whoever chooses to distrust or calumniate me can do so-his injustice may recoil npon himself. I say, God bless every man, whoever he may be, that is devoted to the great cause of human liberty.

#### DR. BAIRD ON SLAVERY.

Dr. Baird is reported as having presented a paper and made remarks in the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Eugland, in which he discussed the question of slavery in this country. Many of his remarks were just, but he put forth some statements, which in our view can never be reconciled with the state of facts. The effort, as a whole, was designed to remove the English predjudice against the existence of slavery in the churches in this country, and to make it appear that, under our peculiar circumstances, slaveholding is not a just bar to Christian fellowship. To succeed with Englishmen, he had to condemn slavery, and then seek to blind by talking about an array of Almighty circumstances which renders it right to fellowship those who live in the open practice of what they condemn as a sin, a violation of God's

We think we can see many errors of principle and fact in his effort, but we will only name the following. The report say:-" He utterly repudiated the notion that Christians of the States looked with a favorable eye upon slavery; they abhorred it as much as Englshmen. The disference that existed between them was simply a question of prudence-" what were the best means to adopt in the abolition of the slave trade." The least that we can say of this is,

Dr. Baird's experience and source of information must be very different from ours. It should be noted that the Doctor's remark includes the whole country, North and South, slaveholding and non-slavestand by the principles of the Ohio plat-form. I have always stood there. I whole country he affirms that they abhor slavery as much as Englishmen do. Does any one believe this? Will the Doctor believe it on second thought. Would it do for him to breathe it loud in a Southern State. Certainly not; a simple avowal of the sentiment there would cost him his life, or banishment at the hands of a mob, headed by professed Chaistians and members of churches. We will state two points which we believe to be more than the truth.

1. In the North there are not wanting many church members and minister, who openly justify slavery upon principle. Many sermons have been preached by Northern Doctors of Divinity, vindicating the Fugitive Slave Law by which they so far justify slavery as to insist that it is our right and duty to arrest and send the

escaping slave back to his bonds. Would English Christians go as far as thet? 2. In the slave States, Christians, so. called, not only hold slaves, but generally contend that it is right so to do; and will not allow any person to teach or preach publicly or privately, if they know it, that slavery is wrong. If any one so teaches, they, professed Christians will join a mob to kill him, or drive him from the State, and the professed religious press of the South will justly it, as has been done. In the light of these facts what is to be thought of Dr. Baird's statement?-True Wesleyan

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.—One or two years ago, some itinerant correspondent, dealing in petty wares, stated through one of the newspapers that the Randolph slaves, emancipated and carried into Ohio, were miserably off, and anxious to return. The slander served as a text for many a sermon, among those who imagine Slavery to be God's best gift to the negro, and then died out. The Piqua (O.) Register, a Whig paper, published in the vicinity of these freed-men of Randolph, gives the story its quietus, as follows:

"We find the above slander in the National Intelligencer, and allude to it for the purpose of correcting the statement in regard to the Randolph negroes. However correct the writer may be in regard to these negroes, by those from whom he derived his information, a large majority of the Randolph negroes, instead of being as represented, worthless pests upon the community in which they are located, are an honest, industrious people, supporting themselves and families in cornfort, and some of them accumulating property. Upon the whole, they have exceeded the expectations of those who were most sanguine in respect to their success."

A party of belated gentlemen, about a certain hour began to think of home, and their wives' displeasure, and urged a departure.

Never mind," said one of the guests, "fifwife is as mad now as she can be!"

NO. 42

FREE SOIL RESOLUTIONS IN MAS-SACHUSETTS.

Part of the Resolutions adopted at the Worcester State Convention are inserted.

Resolved, That at the present moment, when the example of Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster is daily followed by the apostacy of humbler politicians, and when in large convenions, the cause of freedom, is treated with indiffyrence or contempt-it becomes the true friends of freedom, renouncing all other party ties, to consolidate a political organization, which, with Freedom for its watchword, shall enter with controlling influence, into the com -That, while other parties, in order to carry

out their political schemes, are driven to con-ecalment of their real opinions, the Free Soil party openly and fully declares itself on all pending questions, and invites the freest scruti-ny at once of its principles and its candidates.

—That the Free Soil party is pre-eminently

the party of the Constitution and of the Union; of Law and Order; of Freedom and Progress; that it is opposed in principles and aims to sec-tionalism, Secession and Disunion, and knows no North no South, no East, no West, but embraces with equal patriotic love the country, the whole country, one and indivisible.

—That we call upon all good citizens, in the name of CHARLES SUMNER, "while serving

the Union loyally in the spirit of the Fathers, never to forget those true principles of the Constitution, according to which Freedom and not Slavery, is National, while Slavery, and not Freedom, is Sectional."

Treedom, is Sectional."

—That Liberty is the inherent and inalienable birthright of every human being, of whatever clime, color, or condition, and that the protection this birthright is one of the first and bighest data. highest duties of government. -That Congress has no more power to establish Slavery than to establish a monarchy — no more power to make a slave than to make a king.

-That the firm establishment of the National Policy which we proclaim, no SLAVERY UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; NO MORE SLAVE STATES; would arrest at once the aggressions of the Slave power, give repose to our country and secure the stability of the Union.

secure the stability of the Union.

—That the ordinance of 1787, called the Jefferson Proviso, was the efficient protection of freedom from the enroachments of the Slave Power in the days of its comparitive weakness, and cannot be dispensed with now that the strength of that power has become permanent in the councils of the nation. We therefore renew the demand that the principles of that ordinance be applied, by legislative enactments, to all the territories, "however bounded" of this wide spread Union. this wide spread Union. -That in the administration of Millard Fill-

more we behold the sectional spirit of slavery. We see it in his cabinet, a majority of whom are slave-holders, headed by Daniel Webster. We see it also in its acts; in surrendering to Texas and Slavery seventy thousand square miles of free territory belonging to New Mexico, with ten millions of the public money; in eswith ten militions of the pholic money; in establishing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without any provision excluding slavery; in the appointment of pro-slavery Governors, Judges and District attorneys for these territories; and especially in its approval and support of that act of unparalleled shame and effrontery—the Fngitive Slave Bill.

That the unconstitutional and inhuman measures of a Whig administration, called the Fugitive Slave Law, is bringing forth its legitimate fruit,—violence, bloodshed, oppression.—And we call upon the friends of liberty and humanity, constitutional law, and social order, to maintain unceasing opposition to the execrable edict, until their efforts shall result in its entire,

and unconditional Repeal.

-That we expectly exhort all Whigs who love their country, and are not indifferent to Freedom, to pause before they commit them-selves irrecoverably to the guidance of their party. By degrees that party has departed from those vital principles, without which our Re-public is but a mockery; day by day they have become insensible to truth, which they once professed to revere; and they now join with Daniel Webster in profane jibesand scoffs at that Law of Laws, which is enthroned above all human statutes. Their hearts have been hardened, till they now listen with quiet compliance to doctrines, which in former days, they would have repelled with indignant scorn, and thus listening they are prepared for other sur-

renders still more base.

—That the friends of freedom look with en-— I hat the rhends of freedom look with en-tire confidence to the future, in the undoubting faith that their principles will be gratefully re-cognized by the people, and embodied in the Constitutional laws of the land.

—That it is expedient that a National Convention of the Free Soil party, for the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, be held at some time and place to be designated hereafter, previous to the election of said officers.

—That this Convention proceed to choose nine delegates at large, to said National Convention, and that it recommends to the party in

of three delegates.

—That the delegates at large, have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their num-

DELEGATES AT LARGE .- Stephen C. Philips, Charles F. Adams, Charles Sedgwick, Charles Allen, Henry Wilson, Gershum B. Weston, John W Graves, William B. Spooner, John H. Shaw.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION .- The education gained in some schools reminds one of the gewgaws that wilt in the sun and fade in the rain. This is generally termed a "finished" education, and was formerly conferred at female institutions called "boarding schools;" but latterly the system has expanded somewhat, and now we find "Miss Nancys" among both sexes. The Boston Transcript has a case in point: "A mas-ter mechanic of the city told us the other day that his son had gone through an examination at his school with the highest honors. He was proficient in algebra, and similar branches of study. He was given a simple sum in cross multipliation, such as his father was frequently called to do in his trade, but the finished scholar sunk under his task, and acknowledged his ignorance of common arithmetic.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least dansate the patient and is very effectively in it. er to the patient, and is very effectual in its peration. From the account, a small quantity operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage, slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk and a linen band.—
After from two to ten minutes the part becomes ensible, and the pain is no longer folt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

Benevolence is daily more and more genorally acknowledged as the true rule of conduct. The maxim, "Live and let live," will soon be superseded by a still nobler principle of action, "Live and help live."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

We are determined to have 1000 new Subscribers within a few months. We want a large number of vigorous agents for longer of shorter terms, besides the efforts of all our friends. This cause in Maine must and shall go ahead. The future is bright, only let us be men.

A week or two since, we received a letter, from which the following is an extract, and to which the writer forget to put his name. If he will send us his name, we will credit the money received, and send him a receipt.—Pub. " SWEDEN, Sept. 27, 1851.

Bro. WILLEY. - I beg pardon for not remitting my subscription when my last year closed, and only say that absence from home was the

NEW SHARON.

We shall find it in our way to spend next Sabbath and Monday in N. Sharon, and address the people both evenings if convenient. Friends will please give notice.

Howard Health Ledger: - This is a new paper which has appeared in our city, and is the organ of the "Health Insurance Association." It is to be issued monthly, and oftener if support is sufficient. It is free to members, and 50 cts., to subscribers. Office 177 Fore

ARGUS DEMOCRACY DEFEATED. - A WATTANT for the arrest of a man as a slave was lately issued in New York, and the arrest attempted at Hudson; but somebody committed the v treason" of giving notice of the bloodhound's approach, and the victim fled.

Attention is invited to the advertisment of the Temperance Life Insurance Company. -It is the best thing of the kind we have yet seen

#### THE INQUIRER.

Our friends will please accept our thanks for their kindness and efforts for this paper. The last few weeks have been cheering, and we anticipate much hereafter. The hunkers seem a little anxious that the circulation of this paper should not be extended much more; and while that is not very strange it is possible that others may have other notions.

#### RUM IN SKOWHEGAN.

Some time since Dr. Mann was prosecuted under the liquor law, plead guilty and was fined. He then began a war against the law, and a plot to make the town refund the fine. A great bluster was made, the cry of persecution raised, a convention was called to aid the clamor, and several military companies were induced to "train" on the occasion (by fraudulent pretenses it seems,) and in this way a few hundred men and boys turned out " to see the monkey."

When the right time came, Mann began his harangue, several inflamatory, foolish resolutions against the law were declared in the uproar to be passed, and the press impudently requested to publish them. Drunkenness is said to have wound up this "temperance" occasion .--It is said that Mann way-laid the soldiers on their way home with the rumbottle.

The next step was to procure signers enough to a petition to compel the calling of a town meeting to vote Mann's money back. He made every effort to get out the disciples of "strippings," driving all day Sunday, and then was easily voted down by a decisive majority.

We hope if that extra humbug violates the law again the friends of temperance will not fail to find it out, and try another dose of "strippings and molasses."

## CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

This is the name of a new colonization paper issued at Washington by Messrs. Gurley & Goodloe. We acknowledg the favor of the back numbers. It is a large, handsome paper, and devoted to a bad cause. If, as it politely asserts, "it is only a few of the more rabid abolitionists at the north and disunionists at the south who oppose colonization, while the great mass of the people think it a good thing," we do not see the necessity of such a paper. It is really a waste of means.

The more particular object is not very distinctly avowed, which is, to lead the general government into a vast scheme of shipping native, useful laborers of their country to Africa, whose skins are not of the constitutional color, at an expense of untold millions, and without a shadow of constitutional authority. This is the object—this its "christian statesmanship!"-There is, however, frankness in owning what is the real and only basis of the whole colonization scheme. It says:

"We are far from justifying the prejudice against color; we recognize it to be merely prejudice founded in the long enslavement of the African race in this country.— a prejudice which Europeans are free from, and which we do not entertain towards Indians, Chinese, and other races more deeply tinged than the mulattoes of this country. But the existing prejudice is a fact, and however ill-grounded, no argument

MERELY A PREJUDICE - founded on slavery! Nothing is truer than that, "Merely a prejudice"-founded on injuries inflicted. And so obviously wrong - wicked - mean - must such prejudice against our fellow men necessarily be, that the editor is forced to say he is "far from justifying it."

How does the Bible treat such a prejudice? It reproves, rebukes, condemns, denounces, damns. " If any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar." " He that hateth his brother is a murderer." "Repent." "Love thy neighbor." That is christianity,

and christian statesmanship. How does colonization treat this "mere prejudice"-flagicious-unreasonable-cruel? It declares it "immutable"-beyond "argument" and of course beyond christianity; -it rebukes, condemns not, but yields to it, builds upon it its whole superstructure thereby encouraging

it, and makes its defense necessary to its own The contrariety with christian principle and

policy cannot be mistaken. It is "another gospel," and its statesmanship is that which in all Europe has persecuted the Jews, and which drove the Moors out of Spain. To 4,000,000 on this continent Colonization is the Mission of

The Supreme Court of this state has decided that the child of Dr. Richardson, of Hallowell, has been unlawfully withheld from him by Mrs. Fransworth of Bridgton, and must be given up. This is most obviously just, and all who know a parent's heart will participate in the father's joy.

rties of Massachuseetss is one of the most reation of the power of party machinery in the ands of ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, has hardly a parallel."—Portland Advertiser.

It is quite as remarkable a political fact that plaint is ever made of coalitions by ther of the old parties when it gains by them. he virtue of the loser alone is shocked. It ould be vastly better for society if there were en coalitions were there is one, When the sople want a thing done they ought to be at berty to combine together in such manner as iey please and do it without asking party mangers. We rejoice at every sign of the approach such a day.

We differ entirely with the Advertiser. That palition is not the work of "leaders," but of ie people. The whigs had abandoned all their ld professions of freedom and followed Daniel Vebster to the foot of the slave power in base exvility. Boston had been disrobed of her acient glory by slave catching, and the old pirit and pride of the State had been outrageusly insulted. Hopes of freedom no longer ngered in the whig party, and the great body f the people had anxiously inquired how the tate, and New England too, could be saved.his co-operation of the free soil and demoratic parties offered the only chance, and thouands who do not even vote for it rejoice in its access. We heartily rejoice in it and would, there, sustain it to the utmost. Webster meant drag Mass. down with him, but this coaliion will prostrate him, and leave his allies in elpless disgrace. A coalition with France aved Mass, and the colonies from British tyrnny, and this will save the old Bay State from he far worse conspiracy of the slave power.hat is justification enough. The "power of arty machinery in the hands of unscrupulous :aders," is chiefly seen in still holding so many f the people in the whig ranks.

Nobler motives than those which actuate the ee soil party in that State never controlled any ody of society. The democrats, we suppose, re influenced in part by ordinary party moives, and thousands of them by higher considrations of true democracy. But whatever benfit that party derives adds nothing to the slave ower. It is a helpless minority still, and if isposed, is and must be incapable of giving the State to slavery. It depends entirely on he Freedom-power, which can take care of it. to pro-slavery majority-power is created, but uch a power, rich, haughty, conscience-seared y mammon, the strength of slavery in New ingland, is prostrated forever. Such is the efect and moral of Massachusetts votes this year. The parties to the coalition are distinct, and ot at all responsible for each other's separate ction, while the whole country feels the imnense value of their combined power. History will write it.

We do not wonder that whigs, even in other states, are concerned when they see the pillar of their strength in New England crumbling to he dust. Liberty long entreated them with atmost eloquence of appeal - they vowed, but the harlotry of slavery won them. They may complain as the Austrians did after the battle of Lodi, that Bonaparte "violated all the rules of war," and with equal effect. The movements in Massachusetts are among the most cheering signs of Providence for the future.-When the Advertiser comes to embrace freedom as an end, it will better judge of its means.

#### Treason! Treason!!

The Grand Jury of Pennsylvania have found pills for Treason against some 38 persons for connection with the affair at Christiana, and rial is fixed on the 4th Monday of November. the U. S. Judges, Grier and Kane, charged the uarshall to summon none as jurors but "men if the strictest integrity and highest intelligence," that is, men known to be as servile as themselves. We believe jurors are not "drawn" there as here, consequently the court may se its own tools. And the penalty for treason is

The Constitution define "treason" to consist in "levying war against the United States," and n affording "aid and comfort" to their enemies. Nothing else can be made treason; yet this case of simple resistance to law is to be magnified into treason against reason, common sense, and all decent respect to the true nature of the facts either from pure bloodthirstiness, or to offer higher evidence still of allegiance to southern tyranny. Even the methodist preacher who gave notice of the kidnapper's approach is included in the indictment for High Treason! So then, if slave hunters appear in our city and we publish the fact and warn the colored people, and any violation of the law should grow out of it on their part, we must expiate the crime upon the

gallows !! Verily, verily it is time for the people of this country to awake to the alarming strides of despotic power. The worst principles of English tyranny in past centuries are upon us; and with them have come the tools to carry them out. Jeffries himself lives again. The people must go to the ballot-box in resistance, or to prison and the gallows! There is no alternative.

The administration at Washington, under which this fell spirit has been let loose upon the land, has charged to the most stringent prosecution of these cases of treason, as if it loved blood!

The Southern Press is not to be conciliated, by northern journals giving small things large names. They can do that at the south, without assistance from us. It sneers at the slang of "treason" which the underlings of the bar and the bench indulge in, at the mob-outrages, at the north. It says :-

We are told that forcible resistance to law is treason. If so, there must be some forty traitors at Boston, two hundred at Christiana, and perhaps as many at Syracuse—in all, about five hundred. The punishment of treason is death. not, what becomes of the law—of the compromise—of the Union?

SENSIBLE.—At the Worcester County Fair, five premiums were awarded to ladies, for the best domestic bread. We hope that all other Agricultural Societies will be wise enough to follow this shrewd and praiseworthy example (We believe no such premium has been offer-

ed in Maine, and we move that it be offered in every county hereafter. Only this; it must be imited to unmarried ladies, others having already received their premiums. Dr. Holmes, do you second the motion?

NEW YORK EVENING POST .- This excellent democratic paper has assumed a new dress. For sound ability, courtesy, integrity and principle his paper is not perhaps exceeded in the country. It has reliable character, and is doing an important service in establishing true democracy in this country in the place of mercenary servility. The impress of the noble Leggett still remains upon it in the hands of Bryant, the mored poet. We hope its circulation may be "law and order" administration on that substill more extended in this state.

We see not how it is possible for a man of in tegrity and honor - one who means to maintain a character quite above that of a mere party nack, or a time-serving trickster, to remain in. either of the old parties. See the example of a reater man in all respects than ever Daniel Webster was, that of HORACE MANN.

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES.

In his speech at the State Free Soil Conven-

"The resolutions and address put forth by the whig State Conventional Springfield brought me here. It was by such false pretenses as these (anti-slavery professions of Daniel Webster in his Marshfield speech) that thousands and I oubt not tens of thousands of men wholly penetrated and imbued with free soil princip ere kept in the whig ranks. I was one of

COLONEL DAVIS. "Col. William Davis of Plymouth, hereto-fore a member of the whig State Central Com-mittee, moved as we understand by similar motives, has resigned his place on the Committee."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

This gallant, noble Kentuckian held on to the whig party as long as he could, and till the cause of freedom in his own State was nearly smothered, but now he is clear. The whigs have heretofore been fond of referring freemen to his example, now we ask them to hear what he says in his speech at Cleveland and say if he is not right. When the party is too servile for southern men, is it not time for northern loudprofessing "abolition whigs" to stop? He

"I have acted as many of you know with the whig party. I advocated the election of Henry Clay, and subsequently, the election of General Taylor, confiding in the promises which they made me. If there can be any blame attached to me, in the matter, it is in acting so long with a party that has proved recreant to every principle of Liberty and Republicanism. The ime has come when I must separate myself from that party."

#### THE COMPROMISE A FAILURE!

There is no fact more obvious than that the boasted compromise is an utter failure. The whole argument for it at the north has been that it settled the slavery agitation. Without this it would not have stood an hour. If it failed here, the failure was total. And it has failed .-It has done nothing to make peace; - it has rather increased the trouble. Scarcely a party in a free state dares to embrace it in its creed, so odious is it. Politicians begin to see this and throw it aside. Here is an instance:

Mr. Dallas and the Compromise Measures. The Galveston News publishes a letter from Vice President Dallas, dated the 2nd of July, containing a distinct admission of the failure of the Compromise measures and a propos

decide the Slavery question, once for all by the

WASHINGTON CONVINCED.

amendment of the Constitution.

There is scarcely another lesson which the people of the United States have more need to learn, than the one which Arnold's treachery learned Washington, viz: never to trust men of talents without integrity.

"What Washington said of Arnold, we, former worshippers at the shrine of our fallen idol's great ability, may repeat: 'I thought that an officer of courage and ability, who had often shed his blood for his country, was entitled to confidence, and I gave him mine. I am convinced now, and for the rest of my life, that we should never trust these who are wanting in robity, whatever abilities they may possess. Arnold has betrayed us,"

FREE SOILISM IN KENT .- A letter to the editor of the Cecil Democrat, dated Chestertown, Md., Sept. 22d, says:

"The Free Soilers meet here to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating a ticket as they say. I do not know their strength, but it is said they can muster from fifty to seventy votes in the Rottenness at the north alone puts back free-

dom at the south. To gratify trading, gambling oliticians, the north throws its influence on to the side of slavery, and thus makes it irresistable. Who can estimate the consequences and guilt of such a fact! If the north would stand firmly by the cause of freedom, it would spring up instantly in all the south, and "the good time coming" be near. Now, it must wait, and the slaves cry in vain!

## VILLAINS CAUGHT - RUM.

There is scarcely any class of criminals from whom Society has suffered more than from incendiaries, and we rejoice that they begin to be caught. We learn by the Traveller that at South Berwick, Maine, Benjamin Stillings was arraigned on the testimony of S. Wilkinson, an accomplice, who turned states' evidence. He testified that in 1848 Stillings hired the witness and one Isaac C. Pray, to burn the Methodist Meeting House in Berwick. They accomplished their villainous purpose by boring out the pannels of the outer door, and placing their combustibles around the altar of the Church. Within a few months since, he assisted the prisoner and others in burning a barn, dwelling-house, powderhouse, an academy, and blowing up the Baptist Meeting House, all in So. Berwick.

The witness further testified that Stillings nerved him up to these fiendish acts by giving him liquor and money. The only reason assigned by the prisoner to his miserable tools, for committing these acts of Vandalism, was that the rum-sellers must prevail, and that the temperance folks would be less likely to prosecute them if they had fires to think about."

He was put under \$4000 bonds. Isaac C. Pray was arrested and put under bonds of \$1400 on the same testimony, as another of the gang. Andrew Joy was arraigned on the same testimony for burning Wm. A. Hayes' house, and made to recognize in \$700. When arraigned, he plead guilty, and addressed the Court as follows: "When I committed the erime, I was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and was set on by Benjamin Stillings; otherwise I should never have committed the

Thus it appears that this business originated with the rum power, as it probably does in most others. That power must be put down.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1851. The President has given orders to the Naval stations to fire salutes and extend all military monors to Kossuth at New York and other planton or the salute of the salute o ces. A grand dinner will be given him at the President's House.

ders, expresses, &c. &c. for the arrest and pun-

day evening by the Portland Sacred Music So-It is time for the friends of true democratic ciety and the Germanians, was probably the freedom in this State, to be well aware of the work they have to do. Great labor and sacririchest musical treat ever enjoyed in this city fice have enlisted a body of voters and of society sufficient, with energy and organization, to control the public influence and action of the State at an early period. This power for good must not be lost, it would be a moral waste,

principles have a strong hold in this state among

the people, despite the hostility which they

that side. But these will accomplish but very

little unless they are embodied - organized.

Everything depends upon that. And this work

must a great part of it be done during the fall

The people must be informed. This work

that will give us 20,000 votes. We must resort

to the "one man power," so eloquently urged by

the noble martyr to liberty, Alvan Stewart.

By means of papers, lectures, tracts, conversa-

tion, and documents, proper information must

be placed before every man's mind, in each

Then we have elections and nominations to

make. Delegates at large to a National Con-

vention to be held early next season, are to be

chosen. Massachusetts has chosen nine, and

we should choose six, good and true. When a

Hale, or an Adams, a Mann, Chase, Niles, Jay,

Giddings, Clay, etc. etc. is to be selected as the

standard bearer of Freedom in the great nation-

al conflict with the allies of tyranny, Maine

must have a hand in that. Then each con-

gressional district should have its delegate, and

We have also at some time electors to choose,

a governor, representatives to congress, county

officers &c. to nominate, and county and town

summer, but refer to it for early consideration.

At the same time, the hosts of freemen are to

We do not perceive how we can well do

without a state convention before many months;

and if one is to be held would it not be best to

hold it early? Some have suggested this fall,

and we invite the state committee to consider

this. Besides, we must have county and other

local meetings-perhaps a series in different

places, and call into action the large amount of

intelligence and ability in our ranks. This is

our chief reliance, and we cannot do without it.

for it immediate attention. What we fear is

delay, by which time an opportunities will be

lost. We never had greater encouragement to

work. Instead of crushing the holy cause of

Liberty, it is now demonstrated that its treach-

erous enemies have by their "peace measures"

but cast stumbling blocks in their own path,

and if they do not break their necks over them

it will be owing entirely to the stupidity of free

soil men. The boasted Compromise has proved

itself an UTTER FAILURE. After debasing

the country, robbing and insulting the people,

outraging every right and every just sentiment,

and seeking to rivit the chains of horrid op-

pression, our servile hunkers have but obtained

their own confusion, and the mortification of

utter failure in all but the exposure to perfect

nudity of their own hypocrisy. In scarcely a

single state dare they attempt to make their

vaunted compromise a matter of party faith

They cannot get it adopted at home; and in-

stead of settling the "agitation" they have made

it far worse. Here, then, we find them self-be-

fooled, Providence having "turned the counsel

of Ahithophel into foolishness." The friends

of Right, of Justice and Humanity, must now

arise and save their country and its sighing

CONVENTION IN TORONTO.

respectable convention in Toronto, Canada.-

Representatives were present from five or six

States, from the West Indies and from England.

for colored people as fostering prejudice; also

the following, after which the committee re-

ferred to-was appointed and instructed to call

league of the colored people of the North and South American continent, and of the West In-

dies, for the general abolition of slavery, for the

protection of the common rights of their breth-

ren throughout the world, and for their social;

political and moral elevation, be recommended to the consideration of a committee of five per-

such manner, as they may think proper, the

ANOTHER ARTIFICE. - The rum interest in

Augusta, have attempted to bring ridicule on

the execution of the law, by inducing the con-

stable to seize casks of water instead of liquor.

VERMONT-Legislature assembled last week.

Votes for Governor, - whig, 22,676. Demo-

crat, 14,950. Slave Hunker, 6,686. (This clan

of serviles are called in this state "the democ-

racy of Vermont!") Williams' majority, 989.

Had it not been for his known anti-slavery

character he could not have been elected by the

people. Freedom has a noble yote, though less

than if its first candidate had not played false.

Let its friends stand firmly, and abide their

SENATOR DOUGLASS.

This northern slaveholding aspirant to the

presidency, in a late agricultural address, thus

result of their inquiries and deliberations.

Resolved, "That the formation of a great

another convention.

That wont work.

The people of color lately held a large and

perishing poor. Heaven is working for us.

We have thus sketched the work, and ask

be aroused to energetic, manly action.

neighborhood, district, town and county.

the winter wheat.

he is to be chosen.

Just before evening a fog turn came on, which very much injured the air for music, still the performance was of the highest order. Words are too low a form of speech to describe what the higher language of music alone can express. which suffering humanity cannot afford. Free Nor have we space. Those finished, masterly players fully sustained, in this new position, their well earnest reputation. Nothing could have had to encounter. Not less than 50,000 well exceed the last part of "The heavens are of our own population should be reckoned on | telling." The emotion rose to intensity at the electrifying power of the accompaniment, the vocal parts caught the spirit, and all plunged into that wild, enraptured chaos of dissonant harmohy, too intense for concord, and there reveled and winter. Next summer will be short and among the "wonders of his works" - a grand busy, and enough will remain to be done after | musical hurah-till the trumpet, we think it was, doing what we can in advances We must put in seized the tonic harmony with commanding strength, and triumphantly led the performance out of its laybrinth of seeming confusion to a must be taken up after the manner of 1846, and full, sweet, glorious cadence! It was the sublimest point of the evening.

"In splendor bright," was done in Miss Cammett's best style, and that is rarely surpassed.

The extracts from the "Stabat Mater" were exceedingly beautiful, but we can only add that this illustration of the power of well executed accompaniment to such music must have impressed all with its absolute importance. Without it essential failure, as to the real musical idea, is inevitable. We see that measures are in progress to keep those Germanians, 23 in number, in Boston during the winter, and the Sacred Music Society here expect their aid again in one or more concerts. Such an arrangement could not fail of success.

Poon Richard's Almanac - This is said to be the same as written by Benjamin Franklin for 1739, 1740, 1741, with the motto,

Franklin published his Almanac 26 years from 1733 to 1759, a full set of which is not now committees to appoint. We know not how to be found. J. Dagget, Jr., 56 Liberty st. N. much of this work can be done before next

> BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL. - The establishment of this institution is one of the most worthy objects of our times, and is supported by the best influences of the country. -The School is in need of more apparatus, and Mr. Sickels is in this city soliciting aid to obtain it. We hope he will meet with success.

IT A free democratic State Convention is to to be held at Montpelier, Vt. on the 17th inst. "to take measures for a more perfect organization of the party," dec. We should be glad to see this example followed in this state immedi-

IF Miss Hayes, an Irish gurl, is acquiring much fame in New York as a singer. Jenny must remember there are more girls than one. The Spanish authorities report their loss

in the Cuban affair at 78 killed, 166 wounded, 8 bruised-total 245. BOLDING TO BE LIBERATED.

A letter from E. D. Culver Esq. counsel for Bolding, the Poughkeepsie victim of the "Union," says the kidnapper has agreed to accept the \$2,000 raised for his release, now that the victory has been duly celebrated in South Carolina. He will soon be restored to his distressed wife. The British officers of the Searching Ex-

in the opinion that Sir John Franklin is living and may be found. This is cruel unless there is good ground for the opinion. It is thought that Kossuth will arrive in

pedition coincide with those of the United States

this country in about two weeks. No man living is more deserving of a most enthusiastic reception by freeman, than this heroic Free Soiler

A more delightful autumn never smiled than the present.

A severe gale has again occurred on Lake Eric, in which one vessel and several lives were

The object was to promote the welfare of the THE SYRACUSE RESCUE. colored people on this continent. Resolutions Last spring, says the Albany Atlas, the hospitalities of the city of Syracuse were offered to the President and his cabinet, and extended to were adopted against the fugitive law; in favor of the British government and Canada, and he Secretary of State, who followed in that urging the colored people of the States to settle tour. Mr. Webster addressed the people, and there (which was protested by many;) against while receiving and acknowledging these hospitalities, made use of the following language, slavery; in favor of education; temperance; cultivation of the soil; and children learning which now turns out to have been a threat: trades; against separate schools and churches

"Depend upon it, the (fugitive) law will be executed in its spirit, and to the letter. [Great applause, It will be executed in all the great cities—here in Syracuse, in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Convention, s if the occasion shall arise; then we shall see what becomes of their lives and their sacred honor!" [Tremendous cheer-

There are not fifty abolitionists proper, in Sy racuse. The slave claimant was 15 days in Syracuse with his "game" before him. The Deputy Marshal had three weeks notice to be in readiness. But a quiet execution of the laws would not have answered the purpose of the agitators, or fulfilled the prophecy of the god-like Secretary. The Service of the process was resons, to be appointed by this convention; and that they take the necessary steps to acquire in-formation, and to report at such time, and in erved till the Anti-Slavery Society was in session, a State Fair assembled, and a crowd gathered to the courts.

At the meeting of the Convention, the day after the re-capture of the fugitive, Gerrit Smith offered a series of resolutions, two of which we copy, which were sustained by S. R. Ward and others, and passed unanimously:
Whereas, Daniel Webster, that base and in-

famous enemy of the human race, did, in a speech, which he delivered himself in Syracuse, speech, which he delivered minsel in Syracuse, last spring, exultingly and insultingly predict, that fugitive slaves would yet be taken away from Syracuse, and whereas the attempt to fulfill this prediction was delayed until the 1st day of October, 1851, when the Liberty Party of the State of New York, were holding their annua Convention in Syracuse; and whereas the attempt was defeated by the majestic and mighty uprising of two thousand five hundred brave men, before whom the half dozen kidnappers Resolved, Therefore that we rejoice that the

city of Syracuse, the Anti-Slavery city of Syracuse, the city of Anti-Slavery Conventions, our beloved and glorious city of Syracuse, still remains undisgraced by the fulfilment of the satanic prediction of the Satan's Daniel Web-

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE CUBAN VIC-IMS.—American citizen, arrested under Spanish uthority, should have a fair trial by law for all ffenses of which he may stand charged. The in-fructions of Secretary Clayton to Campbell Consul at Havana were distinct in this respect You will, however, be vigilant in ascertai

who among your countrymen in your consular listrict are charged with crimes against the sovareignty of Spain. You will see that they have air trial; and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish government may

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE,

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sep. 29th., 1851. Bro. WILLEY: I started from Cleveland for this place on Friday morning after the Convention, expecting to come through in one day. -But on account of delays peculiar to Western o'clock, with the annual meeting of the Sab travel; on Saturday, late in the evening, in a bath School Union. The corresponding Second But on account of delays peculiar to Western renching rain storm, I reached Jacksontown, twenty miles from this city. The house at which I stopped, though kept by one "W. Da- made by several individuals. It was an intervis," was a miserable grog-shop; and you can well imagine what a sabbath the next day must have been to me. Temperance hotels are not found in the West. Every little village is crowled with shops labeled Grocery," which I bethe public bar-room carousals which one is compelled to witness makes him feel as if he had passed backward, as well as Westward, a generation at least. The friends of temperance here. that their next Legislature will enact a law similar to ours in Maine.

In journeying hither I passed across a portion of the Western Reserve, a region long familiar field have labored with some success. Address. to me by name, as the battle ground of freedom meeting passed with a good degree of interest in Ohio. The population are mostly of New England origin, the land having been settled under the supervision of the Connecticut Land Company. It is very level; the roads are all directed exactly to the cardinal points, cross each other at right angles, and are one mile apart. The soil is not so fertile as in the southern part of the State, but will produce great crops of hay and grain. In the cause of education, temperance, and the anti-slavery reform, the people on the Reserve are far in advance of the people in ther portions of the State. I tarried a short time at Mount Vernon, a

beautiful town on Vernon River. It is in the center of the State, in a fertile region, where wheat is grown in great abundance. There is a good water power here, well improved. Kenyou College is five miles distant. A " yankee;" from Maine, was here, constructing a new kind of "table" for turning locomotives. And though I do not think Western men are at all inferior to yankees, I have been pleased to notice that the enterprise and sagacity of New England men by no means are invisible ingredients in this part of our country. The Sandusky railroad terminates at NEWARK.

This is a broad gauge road, and will be the only one of the kind in the State; as the Legislature, in its wisdom, has prohibited the construction of any more. If instead of this they had required all their railroads to be fenced, there would have been some sense in it. A train of cars cannot run ten miles here without stopping, or running over cattle. Between Cleveland and Columbus 180 cattle were destroyed in a single month. The result is that the owners are enraged, the roads are obstructed, and lives lost. Newark is situated on the Licking River, and is County seat of Licking County. It contains about 5000 inhabitants; the Ohio and Eric cahal passes through it; and the Columbus and Zanesville railroad also passes through it. -About one mile from the city is one of those ancient mounds which are found in the West. It is a circular parapet, about twenty-five feet high, and one mile in circumference. The large forest trees growing upon the top of it prove its ZANESVILLE is situated at the junction of the

Licking and Muskingum (the Indian term for Elk's eye") rivers. It is named for Ebeneger Zane, who, in 1796, was authorized by Congress to open a road from wheeling in Virginia, to what is now Maysville in Kentucky; for which three square miles of land was granted to him. This road is now called the "National Road." and I believe is a part of the Cumberland Road. that once figured somewhat in the politics of the country. Zane located a part of his land where this road crossed the Muskingum river, retaining the west side himself, and giving the to his son-in-law, John McIntire, who had assisted him in his labors. McIntire immediately settled upon his land, and built him a log cabin, which he opened for the accomodation of travellers. In the "Reminiscences of Louis Phillipe" this house is mentioned as one of the places where he rested while journeying in this country. McIntire died in 1815; and the place which he founded is now a city containing, including adjoining villages, more than 10,000 inhabitants. At his decease he left his property, valued at some \$300,0000, to establish a free school for the poor children of Zanesville forever. This school, as it dispenses its blessings to one generation after another, will perpetuate the memory of its generous founder. His grave is in the old cemetary, surmounted by a horizontal slab of marble, bearing the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of JOHN MCINTIRE,

who departed this life July 29th., 1815, aged 56

He was born at Alexandria in Virginia; Laid out the town of Zanesville in 1800, of which he was the Patron and Father."

Zancsville is connected with Lake Eric by the canal; and the Muskingum is navigable for Steamboats to this point, so that the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers are open to it. A railroad to Columbus is nearly finished; and another to Wheeling is located; and also one to Cincinnati. The whole region around abounds in iron ore; and fossil coal is also found in great abundance, and is so easily obtained that it is sold in the city and delivered at four cents a bushel; and it furnishes a cheap material for the manufacture of gas, with which the streets and dwellings are lighted. Glass, iron and nails, cotton and woolen cloths, white lead, and a great variety of other things are manufactured here, mostly by steam power, which is cheaper than water power. Salt is also produced from salt wells in great abundance; its market value being only twenty cents per bushel. Few portions of our broad country can be found combining more natural resources than the southern part of Ohio.

Zanesville, contains an Athenaum; and besides the "McIntire School," there is another one which is well endowed. The city is amply supplied with water from the river, which is carried by steam power to an immense stone reservoir upon the summit of a hill, far above the tops of the highest buildings. From this hill the town of Putnam is seen, on the opposite side of the river, encircled by a fine amphitheatre of bluffs, - one of the loveliest spots I have seen. This place is widely known and honored for its "Female Seminary," which is probably superior to any other west of New England. -A new cemetery for this place and Zanesville is commenced, not before it was needed; and in a few years this habitation of the dead-" Wood Lane Cemeetry"-will not be excelled in beauty by anything of the kind in the country.

Free Will Baptist Anniversary. versaries were holden at Lebanon, this commencing Tuesday evening. Oct. 7, at retary, read a report of the operations of the Society during the year; and addresses esting occasion, and many felt it was good to he there. Wednesday morning at 9 1-2 o'clock the Home Mission Society convened. Reby the corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. Chris of Roxbury, Mass. It was an able documen and showed that the funds of that society he been disbursed in a judicious manner, and he effected much good. Many feeble churches have been assisted, and some are in a flourish ing condition under the patronage of the Soci however, are full of courage, and feel confident | ety. 2 o'clock, P. M. the F. M. Society held its anniversary. Report by Rev. E. Hutching of Dover, New Hampshire. The Missionaries under the patronage of the board in the foreign

> Thursday morning at 9 1-2 o'clock the En. UCATION SOCIETY was called to order by the President, Rev. E. Hutchins, and an able report. was presented and read by the Secretary, Rev. Oren B. Chaney, of Lebanon, Maine. Mr. Changy is the Free Soil representative in our State Legislature from this town; a whole soul, ed man who knows his duty, and does it.\_ The Education Society has under its charge, the Theological Seminary at Whitestown, N. Y., a school which is doing a good work in the edu-

es were made, and contributions solicited. The

Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M. commenced the Anti Slavery Meeting. It was a glorious meeting, full of spirit and life. It was the great meeting of the occasion, though all were good. The report by Rev. I. D. Stuart, was a most interesting document, carefully written, pungent, and unflinching as truth. It was historical, giving an account of the rise of the Anti Slave. ry sentiment in the denomination; showing how a few men, imbued with the right spirit, bore aloft the true standard amidst the recreancy of time-servers in church and State. What. ever may be said of the pro-slavery character of some of the laymen of this denomination, it is certain, that not a man can be found of the thousand ministers in the connection, who is not an out spoken abolitionist. The report and speeches were listened to by a large audience with entire satisfaction

A Temperance Meeting was held Thursday evening, and resolutions fully sustaining the Maine Liquor Law, were passed unanimously. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. It was a good time. Yours,

Resolutions passed unanimously at the Free Will Baptist Anti Slavery Society. Resolved, That we ministers and members of

the Free Will Baptist Anti Slavery Society, believe the so called Fugitive Slave Law to be both wicked and cruel; that such legislation would disgrace a nation of barbarians; and, that the people who maintain and defend it, deserve to be excluded by the rest of mankind from the pale of Christendom, and consigned to their true position beyond the limits of civilization. Resolved, That this law, though its friends never intended it for such a purpose, has under God, proved the Ithuriel Spear in unmasking the hollow heartedness and hypocritical profes-

of our country. Treason is alarmingly on the increase! A despatch from Washington says: "The President has sent instructions to arrest all the parties to the Syracuse outrage, and for their com-

sions of many of the politicians and religionists

mittal for trial, on a charge of treason. MARYLAND. - Four Whigs and two I are chosen to Congress-the Whigs have gained

one, in Baltimore city. Nor Ban. - The Worcester Spy speaks of the Boston Courier as "displaying its hyena-like propensities by first idolizing a bone, and then worrying at it."

Free soilers and democrats in Norfolk county have united on a common senatorial ticket.

The Tennessee Legislature has been organized by the election of Whig officers in both branch-MONTERLIER, Vr., Oct. 11.—Governor Wil-

liams delivered his message to-day. It is a strong Whig document. He takes ground in favor of carrying out the Compromise acts, but doubts the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law—though he thinks it must be sustained. He also advocates a higher Tariff, to afford protection to home manufacturers.

General Houston authorizes the Union to de-clate that the affair of Donnalson, of Texas, is fictitious, and that the Presidential correspondence is a hoax.

ENEMIES OF TEMPERANCE.

Who are they! How shall we know them? All profess to be the very best friends of the cause in the world; and what test will distincause in the world; and what test will distinguish the genuine from the countefeit? The following will hardly ever mislead our calculation:—If a man, while professing friendship for it, manifests no sympathy in common with its active friends, if he is always found doubting the wisdom of their plans, without proposing any other, but lives only to suggest doubts and throw suspicion on the expediency of all plans adopted by others, you may put him down either as an open enemy or a false friend, whose assistance is considerably worse friend, whose assistance is considerably worse than useless .- Lancaster Express.

That is admirably well said, and is altogether just. And the same tests are equally just when applied to the subject of freedom. Say what they will, the real enemies of the cause of freedom are thus revealed. Hold them to it.

Conflict with the roller.—In attempt to arrest a man named William Vosmus, at the house of William French, on Green street, on Wednesday evening, Police officers Stephen Knight and Albert Houston were attacked by several desperate characters. several desperate characters, armed with deadly weapons, and came near losing their lives.—Officer Houston received a stab in the region of the heart, which cut through his outside coat, vest, and underclothes, but glanced on one of his ribs, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound. Officer Knight was struck with some instrument, probably a slug shot, on the forehead and on the back of the head, and was severely wounded. The two officers stood their ground, battling it manfully, but finally the assailants with Vosmus, made their escape.

Two of the narry who assisted Vosmus, were

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

As slave-holders will not object, there will now be a marvelous display of love of liberty in Austria, which may be turned to political ac-Why don't we hear of proclamations, or-

ishment for treason of those who forcibly violated the laws of the United States in New Orleans in the Cuban matter? Where is this

cautiously hinting in favor of more slave states, thus repudiating the Compromise so soon! This shows what we have ever said, that the object was not the settlement of existing questions, but the subjugation of the north, to get the cause of freedoom out of the way of sordid

bates his hook with sugar: "Whether the United States will ever be able to produce the quantity required for their own consumption remains to be seen, and will in all likelihood depend on the probable annexation of many to the Union."

ion of more sugar growing States to the Union." Here we have one of the leading peace makers

be held accountable."

Clayton was superceded by the Webster-Fillmore Cabinet, Cambell removed to give place to Owen. The consequence of the change is before the people. The American Consul, in the name of his government, surrendered the rights of the American citizen, and relieved the Spanish government of all responsibility and all fear.

A despatch was received this morning from Pictou, dated Oct. 11, from U. S. Consul B. H. Norton, to the Merchants' Exchange, which gives the details in part of the terrible loss of vessels and lives by this disaster.

The schooners Forest, of Newburyport, and Mary Moulton, of Castine, lost all hands. The scheoner Flint, of Gloucester, had four-

teen hands lost. The schooner Telegraph, of Boston, had eighteen hands lost. The schooner Harriet Newell, of Harwich, had two hands lost.

The schooner Lyon, of Castine, master, mate and six hands.

Vessels ashore and crews saved-Schs Commerce, of Harwich; Powhattan, Golden Rule and Constitution, of Gloucester; Bloomfield, of Boston; Rival, and Nettle, of Truro; Mary Scotchburn, James, and Alms, of Newbury-port; Mt. Hope, of Hingham; Oscar Coles, of Boston; Caledonia, of Portland; Triumphant, Cape Elizabeth; Bangor, of Hingham; Naiad Queen, of Cohasset; Golden Grove, of —; Durock, of Amesbury, and Henry Knox, of

The despatch further adds that at least one hundred and fifty vessels are wrecked, and pro-bably three or four hundred lives lost. Further particulars are promised by Mr. Norton as soon as they can be obtained.

The Newburyport Herald of this morning, gives the following additional:-

"Messrs. Sumner & Swazey, the owners of the schooner Traveller, received a despatch yesterday afternoon, from the U.S. Consul at St. John, stating that vessel had been towed into Richibucto harbor, and all hands supposed to be lost. In the absence of any more particular information, there is a possibility that as the vessel had not gone to pieces, the crew might have been taken off before she was fallen in with

The Traveller is insured \$1200 on vessel and outfits, at the Lafayette, Indiana, office. There were eight persons on board, namely, Edward Currier, master, of Newburyport; David Perk-ings, mate, of Hampton; W. B. Johnson, of Newburyport; Edward J. Currier, of do, (son of the Captain); B. Franklin Young, do; George Love of Seabrook; Geo. W. Cram, of Bradford; and Joseph Snow of Nova Scotia.

There are sixty-five fishing vessels belonging to this place, in and around the Bay, manned by about 725 men. There are about 150 from Gloucester, and probably twice that number from other towns in this State, and the uncertainty attending this calamity causes intense

anxiety in thousands of families.

Sch Palm, Toqey, from Bay Chaleur, arrived at Portsmouth, yesterday. Left Gut of Canso 3d, at which time the wind was West and light. The night of the 3d, the weather was somewhat rough. Afterwards the weather was fair for the season, and the Palm has made a very good pasage up.-Traveller.

#### Further Particulars of the Storm in Nova Scotia.

HALIPAK, October, 11. By letters and telegraphic despatches ifrom Pictou, we are enabled to give you the follow-ing additional particulars relative to the fearful rm and marine disasters in the Gulf of St. twrence and along the coast of Prince Edward's The whole shore is strewed with the recks of vessels and the bodies of their crews he Charlotte Town coroners have gone to the village of Cavendish, to inquire into the deaths of 12 persons, whose bodies had been washed ashore at that place. The body of a man with a boy lashed to his back came ashore at Postico, recognized. There is good reason to believe that over 100 bodies have been floated to the beach since the storm. From three to four hundred sail succeeded in

getting safely into habor. The schrs. Florence of Gloucester; Ocean, Hingham; Lake, Cohassett; Hannah Branch, Newburyport, have arrived at Pictou to repair. They all give most dismal accounts of the storm, which, it is said, has never been equalled. The schrs. Golden Rule, of Kennebec; Forest, of Newburyport; Triumph, of Cape Elizabeth, are reported as pring schools. The balls of the school of the s being ashore. In the list of vessels ashore with loss of life, a vessel grounded to the Westward of Cohead and immediately went to pieces. All hands lost.—Sixty barrels of flour and some dry goods floated ashore from her. Two vessels sunk near Stanhope, names un-

known; all hands probably lost.
Five of crew of the schooner Harriet, of Castine, were saved. The schooner Franklin, Dexter, of Dennis, lost her crew of 10 men. Subequently 5 persons, perfectly naked, were picked off her sides.

## Ashore.

Sch Independence, of Newburyport. Sch Good Intent, of Newburyport. Sch Belle, of Dennis. Sch Seth Hall, of Dennis.

Sch George, of Castine. Sch Garland, of Gloucester.

Sch Lucy Pulsifer, of Gloucester. Sch Hickory, of Portland. Sch William, of Portland,

are all ashore, and the crews are supposed to be saved, as nothing is said respecting them.

Fifty bodies have already been taken out of the holds of vessels. In Gloucester, Newburyport, and other seaports, the greatest excitement prevails, and the families of those who are on board the various vessels are in a state of

suspense, which is truly agonizing, fearful as they are, that the next hour will bring them sad tidings of fathers, husbands, and brothers, who have found a watery grave. Lost. Sch Statesman, of Newburyport, all lost. Sch Hiram, of Boothbay, six hands lost.

Sch Telegraph, of Boston, eighteen hands lost. The Telegraph was a fine vessel. She had on board, when lost, nearly six hundred barrels of mackerel, and the total value is about

\$10,000, on which there is no insurance.

## YORK AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

That farmer's jubilee appears to have been one of much interest in that county. Dr. Holmes delivered the Address, which was valuable of course. We quote an item respecting the profit of hens.

BENJ. J. HERRICK of Alfred, exhibited 6' Shanghaes and 6 Colton Grays, of the latter he says: "the flock of 22 from which these were taken have laid since January last, 225 dozen Eggs, most of which were sold for 9 pence a dozen, the whole amounting to \$28,37, and they now have 24 fine chickens worth for poultry about six dollars, making \$34,37, and after de ducting \$11,39 for corn, (15 3-8 bushels at 75 cents,) which was all that was given them, there remains \$22, 97 1-2 cents net profit."

The following, written by C. H. Granger, of Saco, was

THE FARMER'S SONG. Softly as falls the evening dew,
So falleth on man the tull bounty of heav'en—
Blessings of God forever new,
Unceasingly sent and freely giv'n.
Work farmers, work; for time files fast,
The Spring-time is come, and the winter's past.
The Spring-time &c.

Now speaketh to man of peace and love. Work farmers, work; for time flies fast, The Summer is come, and the Springtime's past

STRAYED OR STOLEN. - Within a few weeks, dverisements and posters of this kind have been unusually frequent. In this vicinity quite number of horses have disappeard mysteriously, indicating at least strong suspicions that rogues if not thieves, are very numerous. Our community is becoming fast filled with a set of desperadoes, and it stands-all well disposed cits to be on the alert.

Among other objects of plunder in this quar-r, bee-hives have been particularly prominent, a large number having been stolen during the past month. The rogues go about in pursuit of attle, or some other article they do not mean o purchase, find the location of the hives, and then a convenient night presents, commit their epredations. We do not learn that any as yet have been brought to punishment. - Lewiston Falls Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6. THE REVOLUTION ON THE RIO GRANDE.—
The steamer Fanny, with advices from Texas to the 1st, has arrived.

Gen. Carabajeo still remains at Camargo. The people of that town had held a meeting and resolved to accept the pronunciamento of the revolutionists. The Mexican troops stationed there were allowed to mareh out with the honors of war. The revolutionists were determined to defend the place.

A report having reached Matamoras, that the

invaders were preparing to march upon them, a large number of the inhabitants, including all women and children, fled-leaving only 250 men in the town.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

THE HAVANA PRISONERS-PLAN OF A DONA-TION TO KOSSUTH.—Capt. Ellis, who arrived yesterday from Havana, states authoritatively that all the prisoners will be liberated, on condition that the authorities of New Orleans remunerate the Spaniards of that city for their losses in the late riots. Intelligent Louisi-anians, now here, say this will be done.

Capt. Ellis had command of a company of Infantry, and was one of the number condemned to be shot; but a proclamation arrived just in time to save him. He reports that he experienced much kindness and attention from both the British Vice Consul and the American Consul, and that he was released through the interposition of friends in New Orleans. A gentleman of this city has given \$1000 towards a fund of \$100,000, to be presented to Kossuth on his arrival here.

The New York Times says :- "Mr. Grinnell, the munificent author of the Arctic Expedition, is quite anxious to set on foot another, and thinks it very desirable that a propellor should be one of the squadron. All the officers and men have returned from their expedition in good health and spirits. Some of them are ready and anxious to go again, and they are confident that good grounds remain for believing that Sir John still survives. Some of the British boats, on excursions from their ships, reached a very high northern point, and came the open sea which is supposed to surround the Pole."

NEW ORLBANS, Oct. 8. SYMPATRIZERS FOR THE RIO GRANDE .- Galeston dates to the 3d inst, announce the arrival of Gen. Persifer Smith at San Antonia. A company of disbanded Cuban volunteers had organized and were proceeding for the seat of the Mexican revolution

PRACE MEASURE.—Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford, who rung the bell on Liberty Hill last summer, when slave hunters were expected, recently sent a schooner into Newburn, N. C., for freight, whereupon the nervous spirits in that place held a meeting, and called upon their fellow citizen not to put "a single barrel" aboard the vessel, and requested the intendant to search her and keep watch over her, and also invoked the pilots "not to lighten said schooner over the Swash." The meeting having "cut a great swash." in this way, and having resolved "not to countenance any individual connected with said Rodney French," or any other person opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, adjourned. Newburn was "safe" that night.

OUTRAGE. - The horse of Elder Jarius Fuller, in the south part of this town, was most abominably disfigured a few nights since, by the shearing of his mane and caudal adornments. The horse at the Town Farm was likewise sheard a few nights since. The chaps who are base enough to commit such an act, ought to set in the pillory for horses, and then wear a coat of tar and feathers for a month,—Lewiston

THE RECENT STORY ON THE COLOR OF EDWARD'S ISLAND, the effect of which we al-

EDWARD'S ISLAND, the effect of which we almost fear to learn, is said to have occurred on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, inst., the anniversary of the disastrous gale on George's Bank in 1841, in which fifty fishermen from Truro, the flower of the population of that town, were lost.

In that storm, on the 4th, about an inch and a half of snow fell in Boston, but as was said, a foot in Berkshire county, three feet in Illinois, and two in Middletown, Conn., by the weight of which the trees then in full leaf, were so much broken that the signs of injury are yet much broken that the signs of injury are yet

Man may err, and be forgiven; but poor wo-man, with all her temptations, and but half his strength, is placed beyond the hope of earthly salvation, if she but once be tempted into crime.

SIGNS AT THE SOUTH .- The Georgia Southerner says:

The fact can be no longer disguised, that there is considerable danger to the institution of Slavery, from what may be called a party in our midst. There is a certain class in the South rotten upon this vital question. For the last fifteen years it has been gaining, because Southern slaveholders have not placed the stamp of reprobation upon it. Corrupt and imfamous politicians have courted this class for ambitious purposes, until now it begins to show itself in all its strength. Ten years since, Cassius M. Clay began to tamper with this class, and the consequence has been, that a formidable party has grown up in Kentucky against the institu-tion of Slavery. It will soon be the case in all of the slave States.

## WHAT WAS-AND IS.

Dr. Bacon, in one of his foreign letters in the Independent, thus speaks of the place and cause of Polycarp's martyrdom:

"From the top of Mr. Rigg's house, (a missionary at Smyrna,) I saw on the hill, in the rear of the present town, the traces which remain of the ancient city, and the spot is pointed out—or what is believed to be the apot—where Polycarp, for his stubborn obedience to a higher law than that of the Roman empire, died in the flames. For seventeen hundred years the christian world has honored Polycarp, ecause in the presence of fire he dared to obey God rather than man. But in our country, (if I have read aright the few newspapers that have fallen in my way, while wandering over the distant land,) another style of Christianity seems to be coming into fashion. Not only groveling politicians without heart or conscience, but men of high religious standing, profound divines, masters in Israel, are teaching men to sneer and which is ordained by human legislation, Surely our theology could afford to loose a little of its disputiousness \* \* \* if so it could learn a little more thoroughly, and teach more effectually, that fear of God which is the beginning of wis-

## "NATIONAL" DEMOCRACY.

The editor of the Washington Union says:

"It is for the leaders of such Whig conservatism to show, if they can, that their maintenance of the Compromise is not an apostacy and an eleventh hour apostacy. It is for those of the rank and file of such a party who really would maintain the Compromise to rally under the flag and guidance of that National Democracy upon whose principles and in whose policy that great measure of pacification was framed. Since the Compromise passed, more signally than ever, has it been made to appear that this national Democratic party is the only true Union party of the country."

Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forester,) and her children, are among the passengers by the Canada, having come home from Burmah, by way of The Mexican Government are reported to

have sent 3,000 men to the defense of the Isth-Of the one hundred and fifty-one railroads which have been chartered by the Legislature

of the State of New York, but thirty have been HEAVY DAMAGES .- At the last term of the Henry Circuit Court, Kentucky, a jury rendered a verdict of \$10,000, agaist Mastrom Rob-

erts, for slandering a young lady of Shelby The Robbert on the Isthmus.—The Gold Train on the Isthmus was robbed by 14 ruffians. Two of the fourteen were captured and sent to Panama. All of the gold was recovered, and part of the robbers were arrested.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, that on the 15th inst. Miss Lind will resume her concerts in Buffalo, and thence will go to To-ronto, and as far West as Chicago. After which, she will return to New York, and give a series of concerts here.

There are three religious newspapers published in this country in the Welsh language. The Cyfail, (Friends,) under the auspices of he Calvinistic Methodists in New York; the Cenhardron, (Missionary,) Congregationalists, at Remsen, N. Y., and the Seren Orllewinol, (Western Star,) Baptist, at Pottsville, Pa. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th men-

ions a report that Jefferson Davis had with-rawn his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of Mississippi, he being dangerously ill at his residence. The report also says he has resigned his Generalship. "The Rescue," one of the vessels of the Arc-

tic expedition which was sent in search of Sir John Pranklin, and Consort of "the Advance," arrived at New York. The prisoners shot in Cuba were tried, says

the Republic, according to the forms of the Spanish Law, and a copy of the complete record of the trial has been forwarded to Wash-

The Tennessee Legislature were convened yesterday, and organized by electing Whig officers in both branches.

EULOGY.—Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., of Beverly, will deliver an eulogy on Hon. Levi-Woodbury, Oct. 15th at the request of the City Authorities of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the twenty-seventh of November as a day of thanksgiving. The Boston Post says, that there is a an understanding among all the governors of the Union to appoint that day for the observance of the annual holiday.

The Flying Cloud made the passage round the Horn to San Francisco in 50 days shorter than any voyage on record. Her fastest day's run was 374 miles, beating the fleetest of Collins's steamers by 50 miles. In three successive days she made 992 miles.—At this rate she would cross the Atlantic in less than nine days. The U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia has

issued a special venue for 108 jurors to be drawn from Lancaster County to try Elijah Lewis, and 37 others, for treason against the The trial is set down for the 4th Monday in

November next.

A Liverpool paper says that a vessel recently arrived at that Port from New York, had as a portion of her cargo 1400 firkins of butter! the produce of the United States. This is the lar-gest importation of butter into that country ever made at one time.

News from Europe by the Humboldt. The London correspondent of the Com-

mercial, writes, the persecutions of the Press, which are now carried at Paris to a greater height than ever attempted by Charles the 10th or Louis Philippe cause some persons to anticipate speedy and important events.— Every period of Trouble in France has been preceded by the same mad attempts to suppressed the same mad attempts to suppressed the same made attempts the same made press the expression of opinion. The revisionist movement continues in the councils of Arrondissement. About 30 of the councils which had abstained in the first part of their session from expressing any op have now passed resolutions in favor of revision. The plans and plottings connected with the approaching Presidential election, seem to occupy entirely the attention of the Parisians, and in Paris all political movements seem to concentrate.

The repeal of the law of banishment against the House of Bourbon is an essential pre-requisite to the appearance of the Prince de Joinville as a candidate. M. Thiers and others appear to be bending their energies to the accomplishment of this.

Later by the Asia. ENGLAND .- From every part of the coun-

try we have reports of the continued abundant yield of the harvest. A despatch from Dover of the 28th Sent. says the submarine telegraph is laid to within 3 1-2 miles of the French coast, where the steamer Blazer is anchored. Communica-tion with the English coast is perfect.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of Kossuth at Smyrna. The London Chronicle learns that the result of the meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Capt.

Beechy, at the Admiralty, was a unanimous expression that Franklin had taken the passage to the Northwest of Wellington channel, and that he must be sought for by the Lord Palmerston delivered a great speech

at a public dinner at Tiverton a few days since, the subject of which was foreign politics, domestic progress, religious toleration, commercial freedom and the approaching extinction of the slave trade, all of which were touched on with candor and plainness. He said he felt it the duty of the British Government to promote peace and progress among the nations, and he was anxious, if supported by the great body of the nation, to persuade other governments, as far as propriety would admit, to extend to other countries as much as possible similar

social and political blessings,
FRANCE. — Serious democratic disturbances are alleged to have broken out in the provinces. An armed force had left Paris for St. Armand.

Several arrests have already taken place, and among the prisoners are some who are understood to have been connected with the great fire at Metairie's Iron Works. The department abounds in secret societies, bound together by oaths, for political ends.
The conductors of the Evenement and La

Presse, the journals seized a few days since, have each been condemned to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred thousand francs.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid are to the 20th of Sept. The Government seriously contemplate a modification of the Tariff. Much activity was observable in the departments of France, war and marine, in consequence of the affairs of Cuba. Consider able reinforcements will be shortly shipped

able reinforcements will be shortly shipped to that island.

The Marquis Miraffores has prepared a note to be addressed to the agents of Spain in foreign countries, in which it appeals to sentiments of fair dealing, and to the love of nations, and declares that though unwilling to engage in a war with the United States, yet, if that war was rendered unavoidable should be sh if that war was rendered unavoidable, she would not hesitate to abide its consequences.

HOLSTEIN.—The Schleswig Holstein affair remains unsettled, and promises again to be-

Austria. - The failure of the Austrian loan has caused deep mortification at Vienna Canada Railroad.—The citizens of Detroit have subscribed \$148,500 to the stock of the Great Western Railroad, The sum required of them was \$200,000.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.—Storms of terrific violence accompanied the earthquake in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. In the Principato Citeriore a furious hurricane broke out on the 19th ult.; it became pitch dark at 11 A. M., torrents of rain fell, and in two hours time the waters of the river Tenza had inundated the country around to the height of cight feet, sweeping away with it enormous rocks, cottages, cattle, &c. Several bridges and mills were carried off or destroyed, and it was not until 5 P. M., that the water returned to their ordinary level. Salerno, Chieti, Tollo, Tonito, and other places were visited by storms of equal violence on the same or following day. Fresh shocks of earthquake were felt at Naples on the 27th talt., and were followed by disastrous intundations in the provinces of Circuit. dations in the provinces of Citra, the Abruzzi, and Apuli.

GRACE GREENWOOD AND MR. GIDDINGS .- In late letter thus says:

I saw our noble friend, Mr. Giddings, that Ajax of political Anti-Slavery, at his own pleasant home. He was in fine health, and in his usual happy and hopeful spirits. Nothing seems to daunt his large, courageous heart, to weaken its inate love of Freedom and hatrod of Oppression. Oh, for a race of such men at the North, with nerve enough to stand up against the lordry ascendency and the more subtle mesmeric power of the Southern character.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. The steamship Washington, hence for Southampton and Bremen, Oct. 4th, when three days out, at 9 o'clock P. M., lat 44 30, lon 57 30, disabled her machinery, by breaking the strap of the starboard crosstail link, which compelled her to put back for repairs. She arrived at the Novelty yard to-day at 9 o'clock, A. A. At the time of the accident she was going along at an easy rate, under her regular pressure of steam, with fine weather and a smooth sea. It is understood she will be repaired within the present week.

Red cheeks are only oxygen in another shape Girls anxious to wear a pair, will find them where the roses do—out doors. One good sleigh ride is better for the complexion, than all the piano playing in the world.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

ARRIVED. Barque C B Hamilton, Meana, Cardenas, 17 days.
Br sch Blosson, Stoddard, Windsor.
Sch Frankling, Jordan, Newburyport.
Sch Childe Harold, Perkins, Bath. Sch Childe Travold, Yerkins, Bath.
Sch Phantom, Drew, Richmond for Boston.
Br steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, St John, NB.
CLEARBI.
Br schs Industry, Brown, Walton; Jane, Coalficet,
Windsor; sch President, Snowman, Boston.

LAUNCHED-At Calais, from the yard of Messis. Hall, a fine barque of about 300 tons, called the D M

THURSDAY, Oct. 9.

ARRIVED.

Br Brig Calcionia, King, Windsor.
Sch Gen Taylor, Wright, Norfolk.
Sch Adelaide, Hardeu, New York.
Sch O H Perry, Ames, New York.
Sch Balance, Woodman, Boston.
Sch Alice, Ricker, Buston.

ARRIVED, FRIDAY, Oct. 10. Barque Louisa Eston, Shields, New York, Brig Elmira, York, Bonairs, 26 days, Brig Financier, Hall, Philadelphia. Sch Pavilion, Langley, New York, Schs Utica, Davis, and President, Ricker, B

Schs Utica, Davis, and President, Ricker, Boston.
CLEARED.
Br brig Armagh, Conlon, Walton—Br sch Blossom,
Stoddard, Windsor; sch Compliance, Sears, New
York.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.
ARRIVED.
Brig Sterling, (of Boston) Pike, Montreal, CE, 10th Brig Sophia, Calch, Jacksonville.

Brig Sophia, Calen, Jacksonvine.
Brig Napoleou, Winslow, Boston.
Sch Excel, Berry, New York.
Sch Berry, Howe, Boston.
CLEARED.
Sch Unca, Davis, Boston.
Monday, Oct. 13. ARRIVED. Sch Two Brothers, Greenleaf, Wiscasset for Boston.
CLEARED.
Barque Jupiter, Small, Charleston—Br brig Chalce-

lony, King, Windsor. DISASTERS. Sch Gannet, of Rockland, from New York for New turyport, was in contact with some vessel morn of 8d inst, off Plum Island, below New London, and put into

inst, off Plum Island, below New London, and put into N L same day for repairs.

Key West dates to 30th ult, state that ship Mount Washington, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, had nearly completed her repairs, and was waiting the arbival of Capt Blaisdell from New York, with a new foremast, sails, rigging, &c. Brig Oliver, Kelley, fin Trinidad for Philadelphia, was nearly reloaded, and would sail in a day or two. Brig Olive skd 15th for Cedar Keys. Her master had recovered and was awaiting the return of the brig, and would proceed in her. Master's name and destination not given.

Sch Caro, Reed, at Bangor from Damariscotta, was in contact with another sch wile beating up Penobscot Rivar 2d, and had several top timbers a tove, foresail,

Rivar 2d, and had several top timbers a tove, foresail,

Rivar 2d, and had several top timbers stove, acresall, jib, &c. split.

Brig B Young, from Savannah tor Bath, is reported at Charleston 8th inst, leaky.

Brig Tritan, from Wilmington, NC for Hallowell, spring aleak in a gale, lost sails and deck load, and was compelled to put back to Wilmington 7th inst.

Sch Canton, of York, from Rondout for Cambridge, pot into New London 9th, leaking about 1800 strokes an hour, having struck in Hurl Gate; will have to discharge and go on railway for repairs.

Sch Kenneber, Eldridge, 10 ds from Savannah for put into Georgetown, SC, with loss of rudder.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Av 4th-sehs Dexalo, Eden; Moscow, Bowdoinham;

Av 4th—schs Dexalo, Eden; Moscow, Bowdoinham; Hylas, Bath.

Cld 4th—schs Armida, Wass, Calais; Juniata, Husten, Damariscotta.

Ar 5th—Brig Ella, Hallet, Comberland, NS; schs Robt Fullet, Lubec; Eliza, and Pioncer, E Machinas; Geo Russell, Pembroke; Seven Sisters, and Angelia, Addison; Emblem, Millbridge; Betsey Pierce, Harrington; Mary Elizabeth, and Star, Blashill; Waterloo, Mt Desert; Packet, Ellsworth; Pushaw, and Hepzibah, Bangor; Exchange, Frankfort; Pres Jackson, Gardiner; Olive Branch, Bowdoinham.

Ar 9th, sch Frances Muria, Saunders, Bangor.

Ar 6th—schs Freibrill Vine, Foster, Sullivan; Brilliant, Lambert, Freeport; Zodiae, Cartis, Ellsworth; Samaritan, Dodge, Penobscut.

Cld 6th—schs Triton, Harvingan Boston; Yucatan, Garland, Augusta.

Garland, Augusta.

Ar 7th—Schs Ligure, and Tangent, Calais; Royal Oak, Machias; Cyprus, Harrington; Olive Branch, Trement; Halcyon, Regulator, and Eclipse, Bangor; Spy, Frankfort; Henry A, Waldoboro'; Gazelle, Au-Chi 6th-brig Susan Duncan, Mitchell, Norfolk.

Cld 7th-ship Robt Patten, Purington, Apalachico-a; brigs Waverley, Anderson, and Watson, Allen, calais; schs Ben Nevin, Miner, Mobile; Surveyor, baker Richard Manuel Manuel Company Baker, Richmond, Me.
Ar 8th—brigs Logan, Park: Civilian, Nickels; Canima, Guptil; Challenge, Long; Mamanillo, Berry; Grand Turd, McClure; Zeara, Handy, and Gallio, Brown, Philadelphia; Lawy Spear, Robbins, N York; scha Mary Smith, Fredericksburg; Silas Wright, Johnson, and Leader, Baxter, Richmond.

Cld 8th—barque Cuba, Sawyer, Bangor, to load fo

Ar 9th-origs Ann C Pratt, Baltimore; Rocking-nam, Florence, M Van Buren, Markland, and Galena, Cld 9th—ship Tsar, Pierce, Valparaiso and China, via Machias; brigs Rechabite, Loring, Porto Rico; Edw Prescott, Burns, Philadelphia; Old Zack, Wyer, Bangor; C E Hoppin, Boardman, Camden; Martha, Crediford, Kennebunk.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Ar 3d-brigs Samuel French, Brown, Malaga; A
Field, Carver, Mansanilla; sch E F Lewis, Berry,

Portland.

Ar 4th—ship Col Cutts, Chase, Liverpool.
Cld 4th—ship H Nesmith, Ulmer, Bristol, Eng.
Ar 5th—ships Fides, Borland, Bremen; Mary Mer-Ar 5th—ships Fides, Borland, Dremen; Mary mer-rill, Rogers, Rio Janeuro.

Ar 6th—brig Cleopatra, Kent, West Indies; sch Eliza Warren, Machias.

Cld 6th—ship Muscongus, Kelleran, New Orleans; brig Sebago, Sawyer, St Augustinr.

Ar 7th—schs Belle, Eastport; Yantic, Francenn, and Gea Gilman, Machias; Wreath, Addison, Orion, Fastport.

Eastport.
Cld 7th—barque R. Adams, Hinckley, Demarara; brigs Emeline, Watts, Nuevitas; Revelle, Sleeper, Boston; sch Mary Ann, Means, Jacksonville.
Ar 7th—sch Oread, Pike, Lubec.
Ar 8th—brigs Julin Moulton, Donnell, St Croix; Coral, Freeman, Sagua; Oleron, Pendleton, Charleston; Juan J de Cartagena, Machias; schs Wm Pope, do; Isaac Achora, Rockland.
Cld 8th—schin, Charles, Cooper, Cutts, Savannah;

-Cld 8th-ship Charles Cooper, Cutts, Savannah; brig Richmond, Blalr, Boston.

Ar 9th—schs Z.A. Paine, Eastport; Mozart, Lubec. Cld 9th—barque Edgar, Pendleton, Philadelphia; brig Sol Eaton, Sparks, Goayama.

Ar 9th—sch Orland, Pendleton, New Haven.

Ar 10th—brig Sea Belle, Grant, Jackoonville; sch Roanoke, Eastport.

Cld 10th—ships Mayflower, Crabtree, Antwerp; Conqueror, Boutelle, St. John, NB; barques Gambia, Rackleff, Marseilles; Wabash, Sherman, Inagua.

#### Married

In this city, 9th last., by Rev. J. R. Scott, Mr. Joseph G. Steele and Miss Eliza W. Emery, both of Buxton.

In this city, 11th inst, by Rev. R. Streeter, Mr. Wm. H. Dunn to Miss Martha A. Thurlow, both of Potland. 9th inst., by the same, Mr Franklin Crawford to Miss Francis A. Daniels, both of this

In this city, 4th inst., by Rev. S. P. Brown, Mr. Jeremish H. Kemp, of Norway, to Mrs. Susan Babb, of Portland, In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Farrington, Mr. Edward R. Blaisdell to Miss Ellen M. Lowell,

both of this city.

In Newburyport, 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Piske,
Mr. John L. Staw to Miss Frances E. Pennell, both of Portland.

In Auburn, Sth inst., by Rev. H, C. Estes, Mr. Wm. Randall to Miss Lydia R. Philips, both of

In Portsmouth, 3d inst., Mr. Lymon F. Verrell of Saco, to Miss Hannah A. Hutchings, of Kenne-Ia Newburyport, 6th inst. Capt. William B. Davis of Salem, to Miss Abby L. Rowe, of Bowdoin,

In Thomaston, 28th ult., Capt. Levi B. Gilchrist, of Thomaston, to Miss Hortensia R. Harrington, of Rockland.

In San Francisco, Aug. 17, Mr. Araaldo W. P. Ladd of Boston, Mass, to Miss Rebecca Helen Bolton, of Portland, Me.

#### Wied.

In this city, 11th inst., Mrs. Anna McLellan, wilow of the late Wm. McLellan 2d, aged 69. In this city, 7th inst., Elizabeth, child of Edward P. Skillings, aged 16 months. In Kennebunk, 10th inst., Mr James Brown,

In Kennebunkport, Mrs. Ann P., wife of Mr. Oliver Davis, aged 53. In Waldoboro', 7th inst , Rev. E. J. Harris, pas-

tor of the Baptist charch in W.

In Hallowell, 29th ult., Mrs. Sophia, wife of Dr.

Z. Colby, of Rockland, aged 49.

In Union, 30th ult., Mr. Joseph Vaughan, aged

In Montville, 28th ult., Mr. Ebenezer Stevens,

aged 70. In Yarmouth, 4th inst., eldest son of widow Betsey Davis, aged about 24. In Bangor, 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Reid, widow of the late Capt. Ephraim Moulton, aged 31.
In Bath, 5th inst., widow Esther McKenney, formerly of Wiscasset, aged 35

## FALL GOODS.

RECEIVED BY JOHNSON HALL, & CO. FROM NEW YORK, A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BEST QUALITIES, AND OF THE LATEST STYLES. No. 3, Greenough Block, Portland.

THEIR STOCK HAVING BEEN PURCHASED for Cash, they will offer to the citizens of Portland and vicinity either at wholesale or retail, at GREAT BARGAINS

It is useless to enumerate articles, or to make prices known through the papers, for this establishment is well known, having kept the LARGEST AND BEST Stock, and selling it the CHEAPEST of any concern in this vicinity. They will continue so to do, therefore nothing more need be said, but call at the ONE PRICE STORE,

. 3, Greenough B.ock, and judge for yourselves. tland, Oct. 15, 1851, NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having sold to JOSEPH V. R. COOMBS all of their stock in trade, would give notice that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of L. WHITNEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Yarmouth, Oct. H. 1851.

H. B. MEANS.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company. CAPITAL \$100,000. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS.,

HARTFORD, CONN. MUTUAL COMPANY. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Rublic Accounts.

FOR LIFE.

Ann. Premium

with profits.

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it is a well settled fact in the history.

his. It is the peculiar merit of this company, that it com-ines all the advantages of the two systems—of Joint tock and Mutual Insurance, while its business is done or the benefit of the holders of life policies, and not for tock holders.

backing our susmess shall be used upon the said inciples of economy and integrity.

OFFICEBS.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, President.

TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

B. E. HALE, Seretary.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, FRANCIS PARSONS, ALBERT DAY, FRANCIS GILLETTE, NOAH WHEATON, TARTIUS WADSWORTH, JAMES B. HOSMER, EDSON FESSENDEN, JOHN H. GOODWIN.

Board of Councillors.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew. Judgo of the U. S. Dist. Court of Connecticit; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Connecticut; annellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; on. NEAL DOW, Mayor of Pertland, Me.; Dea. Moss Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., Clevend, Ohio; Edward C. Delavan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; on. Salma Hale, Keene, N. H. FREEMAN YATES General Lecturing Agent for its State of Maine. LOCAL AGENTS.
Peleg Wadsworth, Bath, Maine.; Thomas Crawford,
Bunswick; J. S. Keith, Oxford; Wm. Deering, South

Other agents names will be added as appointed.

SHERIFF'S SALE. CUMBERLAND, SS: Se

erred to for a more particular description of the premise MOSES CHESLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

DE. LORE

HAVING discontinued his regular visits to Boston will bereafter be found at his office, 104 1-2 Federa street, Forland, where he continues with his usual success, his business of carring Cancers removing Tomours, Wens, Scrofilous affections, &c., in all their variety, and in a manner which never fails of giving satisfaction to the patient. He also cures, in a manner peculiar to himself, Abscesses and Felons, (or breeding sores as they are commonly called) on the fingors, hand, breast, or any other part of the body where they may chance to appear—all of which is done without eternal poulticing, dosing, diefing, loss of limbs, joints, or life. No Felon, Abscess or Bell on the hand, in the breast, or elsewhere, should be permitted to occasion inflamation, pain, throbbing, ar swelling, more than four days at most, and very rarely that—all books, experience, and observation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Dr. would further say, having secured the aid and to-operation of one or more good practical Surgeons and Physicians in all cases of necessity or importance, he offer, with entire confidence to meet any case in surgery, either for counsel or operation, and promises as good biartesism, advice or treatment, as can be obtained in Boston or elsewhere, and on as reasonable terms—the patient or his friends, as well in structed jurymen, being julge. Expletine ambeted come and see.

Fordami Oct. 9, 1851.

N. H.—Chlewform administered with impunity and absolute safety. No pain occasioned from oversitions.

#### HATS, CAIS, FURS. FURNISHING 6000 % &c.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of HAYES & COVELL, and will continue to occapy their old stand, No. 7. Market Square, opposite United States Hotel, which has recently been entirely remodelled and refuted, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public generality. HATS AND CAPS,

of their own manufacture, of the latest and most ap-Castomers may be assured that they will at all times keep a good assortment of Goods of all kinds, that are usually kept in their line of trade,—all of which they will sell on as good terms and as low as can be obtained elsewhere.

HAYES & COVELL. Portland, March 25, 1851.

#### STEREOTYPING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ENGRAVING

On Wood and Copper Plate, and Copper Plate Printing executed in the best style. Also on hand, Fancy Ink, Bronze, Cards and Card Stock of all kinds, for sale cheaper than ever.

THURSTON & CO.'S PRINTING HOUSE.

LEADS AND ROLLERS

68 Exchange Street, Portland, Me. New York Importers and Jobbers.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & CO. 58 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET NEAR THE POST OFFICE, NEW YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Enrope, our fall and winter assortment of tich fashionable finey silk and millinery goods.

We respectfully invite all cash purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce then to select from our extablishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in boanty, style and cheapness. Beautiful Paris ribbons, for bat, cap, neck, and belt. Satin and taffet ribbons, of all widths and colors. Silks, satins, velvets, and uncut velvets, for hats. Feathers, American and French artificial flowers. Puffings, and cap trimmings.

roideries, capes, collars, undersleeves and cuffs.
embroidered Reviere and hemstich cambrid Crapes, lisses, tarletons, illusion, and cap laces.
Valencienes, Brussels, thread, silk, and lisle thread Kid, silk, sewing silk, lisle thread, merino gloves and Pigured and plain Swiss, botk, bishop lawn, and



Patent Rollian Plano Fortes.

THESE lastruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, sepecially in their construction, and voicing of the Eolian, renders them capable of the soft-est tones of an Eolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be used to imitate the sweet tones of the Pluic, or Clarionete, Horn, or Basson, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompanies i; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performance. ng orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same

ing orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time. Plano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sentto any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Plano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æblian attachment injured the Plano Forte, and will not keep in tune with n, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, AND NO OTHERS. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1000 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country. T. GLBERT & CO., 16—1y No. 400 Washington street, Boston. For Sale at J. S. PAINES, 113 Middle Street.

#### J. PRENTISS WOOD, FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTER

FURNITURE. No. 161 Middle Street, opposite foot of Free

THE Subscriber having been for many years a Fracti-tical Upliedsterer of Furnifure and Fancy Work, in-vites the attention of the public to bis large and bean-tiful stock of French Furnifures of Antique and Nodern Styles, which he is now opening at the spacious rouns, over 161 Middle Street. The fast increasing trade in this city has for some true past called for an Es-tab ishment of this kinds and beginning the contraction.

re satisfied that this is a much necessary to enumerate the different articles of furniture, as he wishes all persons, whether purchasers or not, to come and see for themselves.

Drapery Curiains of Every Description, furnished at Lower Prices than can be buset in this city.

Spiral Spring Matresses (One of the huxuries of modern times,) made to order. Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice.

J. PRENTISS WOOD.

Portland, May, 1851. ON THE ROUTE AGAIN.



FARES.—From Portland to Thomaston, 21.00

FARES.—From Portland to Thomaston, 1.00

to Camden, 1.00

to Searsport and Belfast, 1.50

to Bucksport, Frankfort, 2.00

Hampden and Bangor, 2.00

MEALS EXTRA. Freight taken at usual rates.

Aug. 31. If H. W. EATON, Agent.

PUTNAM'S SPRING BEDSTEAD

PATENTED APRIL 24, 1849. WILSON & COLVER,

Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse. NO. 271 CONGRESS STREET,

near City Hall.

N. B. Patent Spring Bods fifted to common bedsteads without being removed from the house.

Bedsteads of every description; also Hair, Husk, Cotton soil Post of Mary description; also Hair, Husk, Cotton soil Post of Mary description; also Hair, Husk, Cotton and Post of Mary description; and the lowest cash prices. Steamboats and Ship's Bertis furnished with Sering Beds and Mattrasses at short notice, at the lowest cash prices. Portlan, June, 1831. 6m.

Emerson's Patent Ventilator.



bolongs to a very different tructure.

The value of EMERSON'S VENTILATOR when made in their perfect form as patented, is already well iitting them to chimney flues, rail road cars, public mildings, &c. We will give special attention to the lan and arrangements for ventilating public halls, and arrangements for ventilating public halls, and ave secured the advantage of Mr. Emerson's advice it



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in

acrease its enjoyment and even prolong the term of hu man existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no mediine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to fürhish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable

From the President of Amberst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK. "James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pre-rolal in my own case of deep-seated Brouchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an ad-mirable compound for the retief of laryngial and bron-chial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior char-acter can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L.D.

Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Vale College,
Member of the Lat. Hist. Med. Phil, and Scientific
Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Chenar Pervorat. an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure." New Haven, Ct. Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Mattimon. President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherny Perceident of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherny Percentant with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prom one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherny Proposal in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints.—From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to deflance all other remedics.

I invariably recommend it use in cases of converse

To Mechanics and Farmers.



A rare chance to make and save money. THE above is a picture of RICHARDSON'S PATENT OSCILLATING PERPENDICULAR DASH CHURN, which is acknowledged by all who have wis-WM. W. BATTLES.

FRANKLIN T. SARGENT,

OIL STORE.

Gravestones! Gravestones!! WE manufacture from Foreign and Domestic Marble of a superior quality, finished in a style that canthau can be bought at any other place in this State, of the same quality.

WHAT WE SAY, WE MEAN, and those who are in want of Monuments, Crave-stones, Tomb-tables, &c., will find it for their interest to give us a call before purchasing.

Work delivered at any place within fifty miles of our op free of charge. CHANEY & COOK, 310 CONGRESS STREET, A few rods west of the City Hall, PORTLAND, ME.

is generation to facilitate the business of human life -

proof of these facts.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D.

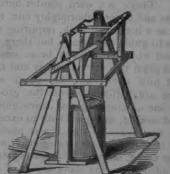
I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

REPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co.,
Agents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, A. Carter & Son, Fortland; also by J. G. Rollins, Saco; and by C. M. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;
Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath;

C. N. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;
Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath;
George H. Thomas, Richmond;
E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle.
C P Branch, Gardiner;
S Page & Co., B Wales, Hallowell;
Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Angusta;
And by Druggists generally throughout the State.
Lowell, 1851.



Sept. 10. tf

DENTAL SURGEON, Office, No. 80 Middle Street, [Sign of the Gold Tooth,]
Residence, at No. 27 Federal Street,
20-1f PORTLAND.

WM A. HYDE, late of the firm of Robinson & Hyde's as removed to the store occupied by Blanchard & Caboon, No 208 Fore (near the foot of Piumb) street, where he will keep constantly on hand OILS of all kinds wholesale or retail, at the lowest Market prices inly 9. U. I.

ny important case. Sold wholesale and retail by 17—if THOMAS TOLMAN & SON

From the New York Tribune. NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 18. The climax of the State Fair was reached to-day. I think that 60,000 persons were within the enclosure when I eft at 1 o'clock, and that the whole number who entered during the day can hard-

ly have fallen below one hundred thou-

sand. I shall be disappointed if the day's receipts come short of \$7,000. Brighter and better weather never was than has thus far been enjoyed throughout. Each of the three days has been as clear as the sun and sky could make it : to-day alone has been moderately warm; Tuesday and Wednesday were as cool as could be wished. An expense of \$100 dollars in keeping the streets perfectly watered would have made everything as agreeable as heart could wish. I estimate the positive injury to dresses sustained for want of that \$100 at \$5,000. while the discomfort and probable disease caused by the cloud of dust continually hovering over the road from Main st. to the Fair ground were far more serious

The Fair has scarcely been visible today, because of the superabundance of the people. Every hall, tent, booth and rough board edifice within the inclosure have been crowded by a moving, pressing, sweating mass since 10 o'clock The open grounds were in good part black with moving thousands, and not one-fourth of those who would gladly have witnessed the operations of the various Grain-Threshers, Stalk-Cutters, Horse-Power Wood-Cutters, &c., have been able to do so. I am right glad that I came early and devoted Tuesday and yesterday in good part to seeing while seeing was practicable.

The Fair is immense in the number of animals exhibited-I think beyond all American precedent. That there is a great amount of excellence is the general verdict. I think there must be more than one thousand head of cattle, besides horses; and the keen competition between the advocates of the Durham and Devon breeds have brought respectively together their best specimens, as also of the various approved crosses of these with the native and with each other. There are some fine Ayrshires also exhibited. The show of sheep is extensive and very good, in both the fine and coarse wooled varieties, though a competent farmer friend, who attended the Vermont State Fair at Middlebury last week, thinks, that was superior to ours both in sheep and horses. If it be true as he was assured, that ten first class Saxony ewes were actually introduced for 300 cash extraordinary talent for selling them.

each, to be taken to Ohio, it must be owned that the Vermont sheep breeders have either remarkably fine animals or an But I do not take so deep an interest in animals as in implements, because the field of the greatest progress in agriculture is decidedly that of invention and machinery. After all the noise made about this large Durham, that marvelously fine wooled Saxon, &c. &c., I should not be greatly surprised by a demonstration that Abraham, Lot, and other ancient herdsmen had about as fine a stock as any modern breeder who is enabled to sell three-year-olds at hundreds of dollars per head. - But just confront any oldtime patriarch with such mowing machines, reapers, threshers, &c., as are exhibited on this Fair ground and he would knock under at once. Nothing comparable to these in efficiency were ever seen before this nineteenin ce thing equal in all respects to what is here exhibited can be seen out of the United States to-day. Great Britain alone can approach it, and she can do no more than that. Her machines are too heavy, too expensive, too complicated .- Small farmers cannot afford to buy them and common laborers cannot work them. Here all is different. We have horse rakes for \$10 which do their work perfectly, while their British rivals cost \$50, are of far heavier draught, and perform no better. An extensive farmer observed yesterday that he could not have cut his day (100 acres) this year without the help of a new mower (Howard's I think) which required a man, a boy and a span of horses to work it and did the work of ten man. This is but one among many such newly perfected aids to rapid and cheap farming. There is a corn planter here that drops and covers thoroughly one row as fast as a horse can walk, requiring only a man to guide the horse; but there is no reason why it should not be so improved as to plant two rows as easily and rapidly as it now does one. Of grain sowers there are half-a-dozen on the groundany one of them a great improvement on hand sowing, in regard both to excellence and expedition. And I was pleased to find here a cheap steam engine on wheels, (four horse, costing \$325, all appliances included) from the manufactory of Hoard & Bradford, Watertown, Jefferson Co. I visited and spoke of their works some fifteen months since, and I learn to-day that they have been unable to fill their orders promptly at any time during the past year, owing to the continually in-creasing demand, although they have mean-time quadrupled the number of workmen. They make engines with boiler, &c., as low as \$75, (half horse) requiring about as much fuel as a parlor fire, and, from

that up to six-horse, (\$400.) The one

here exhibited can be guided to the barn

or stack to threshout and winnow the

grain, and, when that is done, will propel

itself to the field in quest of a job of

stump pulling; thence will travel back to

wood about as fast as a man can hand it

along, beguiling its leasure moments by

pumping water for the catttle, churning,

turning grindstone, hanging the brass kettle over the kitchen fire, and rocking

the cradle. Of course, I speak only of

the power; to apply it to all these various

uses, other machinery is requisite. But

I have seen enough to convince me that

for all purposes where essentially station-

ary power will answer, steam is already

cheaper for the farmer on a liberal scale

than horse power, and that it is a shame-

ful waste of human labor to cut up a pile

of wood to fireplace lengths with an axe.

For plowing, transportation, and such es-

sentially locomotive uses, I think cattle

must still be employed until the time

must still be employed unit (which cannot now be many years ahead,) when the steam engine shall be superce-

use and there saw up the winter's

ches not so rapidly exhaust or consume t e material or elements of its power. is not the cost but the bulk and weight ome the obstacle here interposed to

I have been much interested to-day in ons, of Springfield, Mass., I believe.) receives the dry straw (whether rotted achinery and delivered, thoroughly broen and almost entirely free from every atform on the other side, the woody natter being thrown out in very fine ly require modifications to insure the ghest efficiency of which it is capable; it I see no reason to doubt that a two orse machine attended by two men may reak and tolerably dress a tun of straw er day. The fiber comes out straight ad unbroken, and I could not see how rachine may cost \$200. I hope to see ie same operation with the breaking, deevering the clean seed at one end and vie shives at the other.

The owners of Claussen's American itent for flax cotton, are represented ere by Mr. Roberts, one of them, who as a large but not large enough case of pecimens of rough flax, half dressed and alf ditto, flax cotton, colored ditto, yarns, ax cotton fabrics, ditto mixed with coton, ditto with wool, &c. It was barely ossible to get near these specimens tolay. I saw an inveterate sceptic conerted to the feith by simply looking at hem and watching the operation of Clemjons' breaker. Of course, until further xperience shall be had, any man may till doubt that flax cotton can be afforddehead enough to supercede of rival he tropical cotton; but I hold that no ne who has eyes and will open them can loubt that flax cotton may be dyed, spun and woven as easily and as perfectly as my cotton that ever grew. The compaative utility of the recent flax cotton and inen discoveries is a question into which do not need nor care to enter. There s ample room for both, and I believe bey will both be widely and signally sucessful. Neither has anything to fear out much to hope for from the fullest triunph of the other. I hope to hear soon hat the manufacture of each has been indertaken in this country on a scale and inder auspices morally certain to insure their complete success.

But enough for to-night. Rochester werflows with visitors, to all of whom he is excercising a generous hospitality. I grand banquet in honor of the Fair is given by citizens this evening. Thus far, have heard of no accident or other lrawback on the enjoyment of this grand

CONVERSATION BETWEEN DISCIPLINE AND STEEPLE.

Dis .- " Steeple, what right have you

Steeple.-" A foolish question, neighor disciple, in these days. The question s what is expedient."

Dis.—" Are you not a proud thing, ticking up there so high?" Steeple.—" No prouder than the purses

will warrant that put me here." Dis .- " Are you not ashamed of yourelf your extravagance?" Steeple .- " I only cost \$7000."

Dis.-" The price of a good commodious plain church."

Steeple ... " A barn rather ; Who wants o worship now-a-days in such an old

ishioned affair ?" Dis.—"I do. I am old fashioned nough for that. I say give me plain, convenient, economical churches to worhip God and save souls. All this splenlid architecture is unconstitutional if it

3 not wicked." Steeple,-" Unconstitutional? Fiddletick. Dear Mr. Disciple, you've had our day. A new order of things has beun. Why can't you be civil and lie on he shelf, and wink at what you cannot

Dis.-" This to my face? Thou an-'acious pinnacle! Ah, it is such heathnish things as you that have reduced my nce simple-minded followers from the Jospel—and now rich men are necessary o them. No I cannot be civil. I feel hat I have not long to live, but my last reath shall be uttered in a protest." Steeple.—"Why you biggoted old canting, snuffling, methodistical-"

Dis.—Interrupting. "Stop, stop, you tave said enough, I am methodistical, which you are not. It is my nature. Ince such a reproach came from the world and I cared not-now it comes from my own household and it cuts me to the heart."

Steeple.—"Oh! get along. Don't whine! What harm after all? Fact is, times change, we change too."

Dis.—"I suppose I ought to change to be in fashion, but I cannot. So I must e'er hold my tongue. But when I see my children, gayest of the gay, ringed, jewelled, and flaunting, when I see rich men courted, and plain meeting houses despised, and sumptuous temples sought after, I feel that my poor sheep are being led back to Babylon. Wo! wo wo!"-N. Y. Sun.

EAT ANYTHING.—Lake Mahopack has been so crowded this summer that the farm-houses about it are filled with visitors. They found fault with the food. This was bad, and that was bad; there was no way of pleasing them. "What a fuss! I can eat anything"

said Isaac. "Can you eat a crow?" said one of his

young boarders. "Yes, I kin eat a crow." "Bet you a hat." said his guest.

The bet was made, a crow was caught and nicely roasted, but before serving up they contrived to season it with a good

dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow. He took a good bite and began to chew away.
"Yes," he said, "I kin eat crow (ano-

Do two half sisters make a whole sister? ther bite, an awful face,) I kin eat crow, (symptoms of nausea,) I kin eat crow, but 171 be darned if I hanker arter it."

Mutual Health Association: The institution of Mutual Health Insurance Companies, is of recent date among the wood (or coal) and water consu- us, but the results have thus far demonled by a steam engine which render it strated, not only their safe practicability havailable for such uses; and, to over- but their great utility also. They are based upon the system of mutual insurances. rmers, some new discovery or invention | The members pay in a certain sum annuneeded. I am sure it cannot be far ally. If they remain in good health during the year, they of course receive sothing. If they fall sick they receive a cere working of a flax breaker-(by Clem- tain amount of money each week of their sickness, which sum is rated according to the amount they have paid in at the beginunrotted is immaterial) on a table ning of the year. If there should be a hence it is carried under the breaking prevailing uncommon epidemic, and so many of the members should be sick as to use up the funds, a tax or assessment must ning but the fiber, on a similar table or | be laid upon the members to pay the expenses. This last case has never, to our knowledge, happened to any institution of gives at one end. This is a new ma- the kind in this country. On the contrahine of one horse-power, and may possi- rary, the funds have increased, and sometimes a dividend of interest has been made. By the report of an association of this kind, in Massachusetts, the amount of monies paid out to the sick last month, (Aug.) which is generally a sickly month was, \$6794—this would seem to be a large sum-but there was paid in by members, wo per cent. of it need be wasted. The in regular course, \$10,545, which was euongh, you will perceive, to pay the curne ere long that will take off the seed at rent benefits or dues to the sick, pay many other expenses of the association, and leave a handsome balance on hand to meet fur-

ther contingencies. Now the benefits of such an association, to a farmer or mechanic of moderate means, will at once be seen. We will suppose he is not a member-he falls sick, say in August. The work on his farm stands still-nay, it doesn't stand still, it goes backward. His crops besure are growing, and so are the weeds and he can't hoe them up. Haying comes on and he is not there to attend to it, and everybody is busy; help is not to be had, and if it could be his bills of sickness are running away with his means. Here is trouble enough to aggravate his sickness and make his chances of recovery less.

Now suppose he is a member of a health association -has paid in a certain sum, say \$1.50 for membership and \$2 for certificate—if he falls sick he is entitled to receive TWO DOLLARS A WEEK While sick. If he paid five dollars a year he receives five per week, and if eight dollars a year, he receives eight per week. This would help him essentially; it would furnish him with help to see to his work, his hoeing and haying while sick, or if he be furnished with help, it would pay the whole or a part of his sickness, and be of great service to him. The same reasoning will apply to the mechanic, to the trader, &c.

A calculation of chances, as well as years of experience, among those who have charge of these institutions, demonstrate that when conducted on correct principles, they are safe and eminently beneficial.

In full consideration of these principles we have deemed it our duty to become a member of one of them, and accordingly on application was admitted to the Howard Mutual Health Association, recently established at Portland, which from the representation of friends, the respectability of its references, and an examination of its schedule or scheme of benefits, which you will find in our advertising columns, we believe to be planned and conducted on safe and correct principles, and

in the hands of experienced men. We would urge the consideration of this subject on our readers. The expenses per annum are not great, and if health continves will not be felt, and if health should fail would afford valuable aid in the hour of need .- Maine Farmer.

## THE COUNSELLOR POSED

At a trial in the Court of King's Bouch, June, 1733, between certain publishing tweedledums and tweedledees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of The Old English Gentleman-an old English air, by the by-Tom Cooke, the composer, was subpoened as a witness by one of the parties. On his cross examination by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, for the opposite side, that learned counsel flippantly questioned him thus: "Now, sir, you say that the two melo-

do you mean by that, sir?" To this Tom promptly answered-"I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in common time, the other

in six-eighth time; and consequently the position of the accented notes was different.' Sir James-" What is a musical ac-

cent ?" Cooke—... My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir." (A loud laugh.)

Sir James, (rather ruffled)-" Never mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent? Can you see it?" Cooke-" No."

Sir James-" Can you feel it?" Cooke-" A musician can." (Great laughter.)

Sir James, (very angry)-"Now, pray sir, do not beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship [Lord Denman was the judge that tried the cause] and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent."

Cooke-" Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress upon any given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus If I were

'You are an ass,' it rests on ass; but if I were to say-'You are an ass,' it rests on you Sir James."

Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the Beach itself joined, followed this repartee. Silence being at length obtained, the judge with much seeming gravity, accosted the chopfallen counsel thus: Lord Denman-" Are you satisfied, Sir

James?" Sir James, (who, deep red as he naturally was, to use poor Jack Reeve's own words, had become scarlet in more than name) in a great huff said-" The wit-

ness may go down."

And go down he did amidst renewed laughter, in which all joined, particularly the learned brothers, except one, who didn't see any joke in the matter.

Can half brothers and sisters in aristocratifamilies be termed vulgar fractions? Why is a mariner tracking his way upon a chart, like the Pharisses of old?

MOTHER, dear Mother, though I'm absent from thee,

Holyoke, Mass. Sept. 1851.

The Devil at Pisa. FLORENCE, July 16.

One of those ridiculous practical jokes

which so often end fatally to the actor,

has just occurred at Pisa; and as it occa-

sions a great sensation here in consequence of the stain it attaches on the friars of one of the convents of that city, I take leave to give you the particulars, partly as I have heard them recounted by others, and partly as I find them in the local journals. At Pisa there lived in latter years a "fast" young man, whose morals were something like the celebrated leaning tower, a little inclined the wrong way, and who, among other escapades, had caused a great scandal in a respectable family, and refused to repair it by mar-

riage, according to the prayers of the victim and the commands of the church. The gentleman was in fact a regular mauvais subject, a fit subject for a French novel, and he went on from day to day, strutting along the banks of the Arno, and perverting all the foolish maids of that not overreligious vicinity, neither attending to the advice of his friends nor the remonstrances of the clergy, till sickness overtook him in the midst of his sins, and death struck him with its most mortal arrow. Scape-grace as he was, he declined the consolation of religion in his last days, and refused to confess or repent, like another Don Giovanni. In vain an excellent and pious priest spoke of his immortal soul, and the penalties prepared in the other world for those who take leave of this in final impenitence; in vain did the friars declare that the devil would claim him as his own the moment the last sigh was drawn-and in vain did one of the reverend gentlemen recount how in a vision he saw his infernal majesty maltreat a hardened sinner on a similar occasion. Don Giovanni died game, as the greatest criminals often do, but before he gave up the ghost he made one of his friends, a Corsi-

can resident at Pisa, promise that he would watch over the body in the Chapelle Mortuaire, and never leave it until it was consigned to its last home. The Corsican kept his word, and alone, and in the dead of the night, he sat by the side of his departed friend in the convent chapel, where corpses are exposed for 24 hours before burial, either in consecrated or unconvecrated ground. But just as the clock struck twelve, a deep groan, accompanied by the rattling of chains, was heard, and the watcher saw a figure enter, dressed according to the most approved receipts for fitting up a devil, with tremendous horns, a long tail, a chain girt around his body,

and draped in red and black, as His Satanic Majesty should be. The Corsican had a bold heart, and he asked the Devil what he wanted. The Devil replied by an awful group, the rettling of chains, and the outspreading of his claws to seize his prey. The Corolles, still undaunted, declared he would but allow the body to be touch-

> not leave the place, he would send him back to his infernal regions faster than he came from them.

To this speech the Devil replied by a scornful laugh, such as Zamiel in Der Freischutz used, and with another rattle of the chains, advanced to the coffin-side, on which the faithful friend produced a loaded pistol, and taking sure aim, shot the Devil through the heart, and dropped him at his feet dead, as they say at Amsterdam, dies are the same but different. What as a herring, or at Birmingham, as a doornail. The report of the pistol alarmed the police, and a number of those guardians of the night having appeared, they saw to their astonishment the corpse lying in its proper place, the Corsican sitting tranquilly by its side, and a bleeding mass covered with red and black, with a tremendous pair of horns, and the well-known tail. An explanation was soon given, and when the Devil was stripped of his finery, he turned out to be the bellman of the convent, employed, no doubt by the friars, whose religious assistance was refused, for the purpose of giving a striking proof of the danger of dying without the consolation of the Church, and of the fate to which all impenitent sinners are exposed. The Corsican was tried and acquitted, as he showed that in the Tuscan code there was no penalty attached to shooting the Devil, and as he persisted in saying that when he fired he believed he bad to deal with His Satanic Majesty, and no mortal representative. The joke of all remains to be told, and that is, the friars of the convent declare that the whole story is a fabrication, and the Minister of Instruction announces that he will prosecute the

ed, and he warned the Devil that if he did

Gazetta di Tribunali for having inserted it .- Frorence Cor. of the Times. Kissing.—Much has been said and sung about this delightful custom, and much more will be said and sung, for it is a custom which cannot become extinct while one spark of humanity warms the human heart. It is but the natural expression of a feeling too intense for words, and conveys along the heart's telegraph sentiments too pure and fervent to be transmitted by common language. "The sun stole down the western sky,

With silent foot, and burning glances, At wood and water playfully, Who, loving, leaped to his advances. They meet-and as the first warm gush

Of gladness, wakes the spring of feeling, They gently kiss—oh, mark the blush That o'er the water's cheek is stealing.

Reader, isn't that perfect ?- Isn't it a magnificent description of a pair of lovers meeting, after being separated a whole week!-We consider it a poetic gem; for every word, line, and letter, is gushing over with truth. Manstealers to be aided in case of an at-

THE MILKY WAY .- The number of telescopic stars in the Milky Way is es- has reason to apprehend a rescue, the

THE MANSTEALING LAW!

cannot keep in type the entire law, we have made a brief, but correct synopsis of it.—Here it is: -But in the first place, let us give The following is from his speech of the 7th of March, 1850:

Daniel Webster's endorsement of the bill.

"Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound by oath to support the constitution of the United States; and this article of the constitution which says to these states that they shall deliver up fugitive slaves, is as binding in honor and in conscience as any other article; and no man fulfils his duty, under his oath, in any State Legislature who sets himself at work to find excuses, evasions, escapes from his constitutional duty. \* \* My friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a Bill upon that subject now before the Senate, with some amendments to it which have been offered. I propose to support that bill with all proper anthority and provisions in it, to the FULLEST EXTENT-TO THE FULLEST

EXTENT."—Daniel Webster. Now here is the substance of the

Duties of Commissioners. Commissioners, who have been or shall be appointed by the Circuit Courts of the U. S., are authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.—Sec. 1.

Appointment of Commissioners. The superior Court of each organized territory shall have the same power to appoint commissioners, as the Circuit Court of the U. States, and the commissioners appointed by these superior courts are to possess all the powers conferred upon those appointed by the Circuit Courts.—Sec. 2.

New officers to be appointed. The Circuit Courts and the Superior Courts shall have power to enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to seize fugitives -- Sec. 3. Duty of Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall grant certificates to claimants, upon satisfactory proof, with authority to take fugicives to the State or Territory from which they have fled .- Sec. 4. Duty of marshals-penalties.

Marshals and Deputy Marshals are commanded to obey and execute all warrants and precepts under this act, under penalty, (for refusal or neglect,) of a fine of \$1000 to the use of the claimant.—

Marsha?'s penalty for slave's escape. If the fugitive shall escape from a marshal or deputy, after his arrest, with or WITHOUT HIS ASSENT, he shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of the fugi-

Bystanders required to aid the mansteal-

Commissioners are authorized to appoint persons to execute their warrants. with authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus when necessary. "All good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of the law whenever their services may be required."

Fugitive may be seized without process. When a man has escaped from service or labor, his claimant or the agent or atreclaim him, either by procuring a warrant from the court or commissioner, or by seizing him without process and taking him before the tribunal.—Sec. 6.

Case to be decided summarily. When the fugitive is thus taken, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to decide the case in a summary manner, and upon satisfactory proof that the fugitive does owe service or labor to the claimant, the commissioner shall issue his certificate, authorizing the claimant to take the fugitive, and to use such reasonable force as is necessary, to carry him back to slavery .- Sec. 6.

Certificate to be sufficient evidence. A deposition or affidavit certified in proper form by the court of the State from which the fugitive escaped, shall be considered satisfactory evidence of the fact of escape and also of the identity of the fugitive. These certificates shall be conclusive of the right of the claimant to remove his prey, and shall prevent all molestation by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other persons whomsoever.—Sec. 6.

Fugitive's evidence not to be taken. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the fugitive's testimony be admitted in evidence.—Sec. 6.

Penalty for obstructing the manstealers. Any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder or prevent the claimant, his agent, or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him from arresting the fugitive, with or without process shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1000 and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and shall moreover pay to the claimant the sum of \$1000 for each fugitive so lost .- Sec. 7.

Penalty for rescuing a man from the manstealers. Any person who shall rescue or attempt

to rescue the fugitive from custody is liable to the same penalty.-Sec. 7. Penalty for aiding escape from the man. stealers. Any person who shall aid the fugitive. directly or indirectly to escape, is liable

to the same penalty. Penalty for harboring a man from the pursuit of the manstealers.

Any person who shall harbor or conceal the fugitive knowing him to be one, is liable to the same penalty.—Sec. 7.

Bribe to the Commissioner to deliver the fugitive to the manstealers. The Commissioner shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, if he shall deliver he fugitive into slavery, but only five

dollars in cases where he shall not deem the proof sufficient to send him back.-

tempt to rescue. Upon affidavit by the claimant that he

into slavery, and shall employ as many persons as are necessary to overcome the It is necessary that the people shall be force—the United States Treasury to pay acquainted with the kinapping law re-cently enacted by Congress, and as we

the bill.—Sec. 9.

What constitutes testimony. When a fugitive has fled, his claimant may make satisfactory proof of the fact to any court or record in the State or Territory from whence he escaped, and said court shall cause a record to be made of the fact, and a description of the fugitive and a transcript of this record shall be full and conclusive evidence in the tribunal where the fugitive may be found, and upon its being produced, the fugitive shall be delivered up. In the bsence of such transcript of record the claim shall be determined by other satisfactory proof, competent in law .- Sec.

Approved September 18, 1850. MILLARD FILLMORE.

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